The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17. 1873. NUMBER 118.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The decided superiority of this style of Piano, as manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, is now universally conceded. Its perfection is mainly the result of patented improvements, invented and controlled exclusively by its makers. These matchless UPRIGHTS have been sold by us for nine years, during which time they have, in no instance, failed to give the highest satisfaction. THEY ARE THE ONLY UPRIGHT PIANOS THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN OUR MOST EXACTING CLIMATE.

From among the thousands who have bought Steinway Uprights we append the names of a few of our prominent citizens, who have recently purchased, and to whom we cheerfully refer as to their merits:

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C. H. McCormick,	Hon. B. C. Cook,
Dr. E. S. Fowler,	James E. Tyler,
J. B. Field,	Geo. L. Dunlap,
S. B. Cobb,	Hon. E. G. Asay,
J. A. Farwell,	Eli Bates,
Geo. Armour,	Perry H. Smith,
Thomas Lord,	Geo. F. Rumsey,
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D. Goodwin, Jr.,	L. Z. Leiter,
Ira P. Bowen,	John DeKoven,
Hon. J. Y. Scammon,	Dr. Walter Hay,
F. W. Peck,	Hon. J. D. Easter,
John M. Douglas,	Mrs. B. F. Hadduck,
Hon. Isaac R. Diller,	John Alston,
Col. W. E. Johnson,	S. B. Williams,
S. D. Ward,	G. S. Hubbard, Jr.,
Col. J. H. Howe,	Hon. B. H. Campbell,
Hon. L. P. Hilliard,	Robert T. Lincoln,
J. D. Harvey,	Hon. S. C. Judd,
John G. Shortall,	N. K. Fairbank,
F. B. Peabody,	J. J. Sands,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Shelton Sturges,

Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan.

The following are selected from among the LATEST Testimonials from the great Artists of the world:

Dr. Franz Liszt,

The greatest living Pianist and Composer, writing to the celebrated Composer, Metzdorf, under date of Sept. 27, 1873, says: "Pray tell Mr. Steinway that his splendid UPRIGHT PIANO shone to brilliant advantage at the Festival Performances at Wartburg, where last Tuesday it served under my fingers as 'Vice Orchestra,' exciting general admiration."

The public will notice not only the recent date of Dr. Franz Liszt's letters (being the latest written by him regarding any piano), but observe the fact that HE IS HIMSELF THE POSSESSOR OF A STEINWAY, thus practically expressing his preference for that instrument. Under date of SEPT. 2, 1873, he wrote as follows:

"The magnificent Steinway Grand Piano now stands in my music room, and presents a HARMONIC TOTALITY OF ADMIRABLE QUALITIES, a detailed enumeration of which is the more superfluous, as this instrument fully justifies the world-wide reputation that for years you have everywhere enjoyed.

"After so much well-deserved praise, permit me also to add my homage, and the expression of my undisguised admiration."

Franz Abt,

The celebrated Composer, under date of July 6, 1872, writes: "Permit me to thank you for the magnificent UPRIGHT PIANO which you kindly placed at my disposal during my brief sojourn in New York, and I can only repeat what I have so often expressed verbally, that during my long career as artist and composer, I have met with many fine European and American Pianofortes, but none that combine grandeur and power of tone, elasticity of touch, in short, everything that renders a Piano perfect, to such a degree as your celebrated Piano-fortes."

Anton Rubinstein,

The greatest concert pianist of the age, has recently tendered to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, THE ONLY TESTIMONIAL EVER GIVEN BY HIM TO ANY PIANO MANUFACTURER, from which we extract the following: "I deem it my pleasant duty to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown me during my stay in the United States; but also, and above all, for your unrivaled Piano-fortes, which once more have done full justice to their world-wide reputation, both for excellence and capacity, for enduring the severest trials, for during all my long and difficult journeys all over America, in a very inclement season, I used and have been enabled to use your Pianos exclusively in my 215 concerts, and also in private, with the most eminent satisfaction and effect."

Vienna Exposition.

The Jury on Musical Instruments of the Vienna Universal Exposition, recognizing the pre-eminence of Steinway & Sons over all the piano-manufacturers of the world, honored them with the following EXTRAORDINARY COMPLIMENT, which we extract from the official report. Steinway & Sons are the only manufacturers thus mentioned.

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Jury on Musical Instruments, Vienna World's Fair, 1873.	
Ambrosio Petrella, President	Italy.
Herr Dumba, 1st Vice President	Austria.
Prof. Dr. Lissajous, 2d do	France.
Salvatore Marchesia	Italy.
Dr. Edward Hanslik	Austria.
... Cerveny	Bohemia, Austria.
... Herzfeld	Hungary, Austria.
... Schiedmayer	Germany.
... Gelait	France.
... Soriano Fuertes	Spain.
... Reinkins	Belgium.
... Weber	Switzerland.
... Roche	Russia.
Oscar Paul, Prof. of the University of Leipsic, Official Reporter	Germany.

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TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many Agents yet to hear from. NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT, WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS. Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The chances for gift are as one to five.

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Whole Tickets	$ 50	22½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

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MEETING.

Attention, Sir Knights! Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic. The members of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend the regular annual communication of their Lodge, at the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order of the W. M. C. H. BRENAN, Sec.

Masonic. The Annual Convocation of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., will be held at their Hall, corner of Madison and Robey-sts., Thursday evening, Dec. 18, 1873. By order of the M. E. H. P. W. N. THWING.

THE FARMERS.

Second Annual Convention of the Illinois Farmers' Association.

Wonderful Growth of the Organization in the Last Year.

Annual Reports of President Flagg and Secretary Smith.

The Refusal of Granges to Co-operate with Farmers' Clubs Deplored.

The Identity of Their Interests and Aims Insisted upon.

Address of Mr. Secretary Smith on Through Water-Transportation.

Congressman Hawley's Views on Commerce Between States.

A Powerful Address on the Grievances of Farmers by One of Them.

The Association Organizing for an Effective Campaign Against Monopoly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OPENING SCENE.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Illinois State Farmers Association commenced its second annual session in Brenneman's Opera-House at 9 o'clock this morning. The auditorium was occupied by the delegates, about 250 being present, while the gallery was given up to spectators. Pendent from the gallery were large cards, on which were printed mottoes, such as "Equal and Exact Justice to All Men"; "Put Your Voter Where They Will Do the Most Good"; "When Combination is Possible, Competition is Impossible"; "All Wealth Comes from the Soil." Hanging in front of the President's desk was a card on which was the inscription: "Boston Tea-Party, Dec. 16, 1773."

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The President of the Association, the Hon. W. C. Flagg, called the meeting to order. After music by the band, prayer was offered by the Rev. N. P. Heath, of Danville. The President then introduced Mayor Forstmeyer, who welcomed the delegates to Decatur, and hoped their deliberations would be a blessing to the whole country. The President next submitted his report, of which the following is an abstract:

PRESIDENT FLAGG'S REPORT.

Eleven months ago the members of the Association separated at Bloomington, and went forth to work out the problem presented to the farmers of Illinois. How far they had been successful the report of the Secretary would show. They met under different conditions from what they did a year ago, when a little over forty counties and between eighty and ninety local organizations were represented. To-day not a single county in the State was without an organization. Then they voted not to organize a party; to-day the farmers' candidates held office in a majority of the counties. [Applause.] They were in that condition of success, however, where men were apt to grow over-confident and relax their efforts, without abating their claims; and he wished to again remind them how great a distance was between them and complete triumph. The end was nearer, and yet how far away. Between them and the goal they must reach there was a long and arduous conflict, that would only result in a victory for the farmers by the use of the best ability, the greatest courage, and the strongest will.

A TIME FOR TOLERANCE AND PRUDENCE.

Since the members were gathered from all parts of the State, and formerly belonged to different political parties, and were born and bred under varied conditions and influences, there must expect to prevail a wide difference in opinions as to the causes of existing evils, and the remedies that should be applied.

SUBJECT TO BE CONSIDERED.

Transportation was to be discussed. Some believed the improvement and increasing of water-ways to be the best remedies for burdens; some had entire faith in State legislation regulating railroads; some were strong for national legislation; and some had no faith in legislation whatever, but wanted the railroads built and operated by the Government. He thought none of them were so wise on this or any other subject that they would not be benefited by hearing a person who believed in either of these modes of regulation develope his ideas. Discussion was needed; facts were wanted; and there should be no jumping at conclusions, or unreasoning prejudice.

Action on taxation—State and national, direct and indirect; on tariffs for revenue and for protection, should be discussed with an eye single to what is right and best for the public welfare. [Applause.] These matters should be talked over candidly, and, whether by Protectionist or Free-Trader, with calmness and reasonableness, looking only to the best interests of mankind.

They were also to discuss financial questions, to examine the National Banking system, the currency, and its volume. Whether for specie payment or currency inflation, they should hear what one another had to say.

In conclusion, he besought those present to be tolerant and liberal, and to yield deference to the views of others. There had been much disposition among them to condemn men who did not think as they did, seeming to act on the Irishman's advice at Donnybrook Fair, "Whenever you see a head, hit it."

A COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Lewis, of McLean, moved that a Committee on Credentials, one from each Congressional District, be selected by the delegates from the respective districts. Agreed to. When the names of the Committee were handed to the Secretary, it was found that all but the First, Second, and Third Districts were represented. The Secretary, the Hon. S. M. Smith, then read his report, as follows:

SECRETARY SMITH'S REPORT.

The most sanguine at the time of the Bloomington Convention scarcely anticipated such a rapid multiplication of local organizations through the State as had followed. He had been in direct correspondence with a great portion of these organizations, and constant calls had been made for instructions and documents. At times it was almost impossible to keep up with the demands, letters being received not only from Illinois, but from almost every State in the Union, asking for contributions for Clubs and Granges, and for all kinds of documents bearing upon the subject of the Farmers' Movement. He had sent out the documents, believing that the seed sown would do its part toward making the movement a national one.

STRENGTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

He had endeavored to procure a full report of the members in all the Clubs and Granges in the State, but had been only partially successful. He had received reports, in full or in part, from eighty-four counties, showing an aggregate of 820 Clubs, with a membership of 46,473, and 549 who had reported their organizations had neglected their membership. This showed a grand army of men organized for the protection of their interests, and for the bringing about of such reforms as shall not only elevate their social and moral standing, but so influence legislation that laws should not hereafter be enacted to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee had held three meetings within the year, and the work of the officers had been done under their direction.

THE SECRETARY'S LABORS.

He had had printed and circulated 10,000 copies of the reports of the Bloomington Convention. The reports had been called for from all quarters, and he thought no document had been distributed which had done so much to arouse the people, and encourage them in their resistance to the power of the railroads, as this one had done. He had also sent out 17,000 other documents; 3,000 blanks for crop reports; and 2,500 copies of the constitution and by-laws for subordinate Clubs; also, many speeches of eminent men upon the subject of the reform. He had received 3,060 letters, and written 3,780, and attended 67 meetings in this and other States. These meetings had called out immense multitudes of farmers, and had been of great service in encouraging and keeping alive their interest in the work.

THE FARMERS' POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

He then alluded to the efforts made at the election in November, by the local organizations, to select only such men for the various offices as were known to be in sympathy with the Anti-Monopoly cause. He would not discuss the question whether they were right or wrong in taking part in the contest. They did take part,—in some cases acting wisely, and in others not,—and they met with unexpected success in some localities, and failed in others by reason of injudicious conduct. Wherever they failed of success it was often for want of good judgment in the selection of their candidates. They failed in some counties where success might have been sure because they nominated men unlearned in the law for County Judges,—a position quite as responsible as that of Circuit Judge. Men of good judgment could not be induced to give their votes to place in positions of such responsibility those who were entirely unfitted for the office; and it was best that in all such cases they should fail. It was to be hoped that by such failures they would learn a lesson that would give them broader views, and a more liberal policy in their selection of candidates in future. Honesty and fidelity to principles and qualifications for the duties of the post should be made the test of fitness.

FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

They had labored under some difficulties in regard to the finances of the Association, for the reason that no adequate provision had been made in the constitution for raising money, and from an idea that seemed to prevail among a great many that no money was needed to carry on the work. Another reason for this was, that many of the Granges, acting probably under instructions from those in authority, had not responded to the call for the 10 cents per capita tax made by the Central Committee upon the Clubs and Granges represented in the Association for its support. They had a perfect right to do this, provided they also refused to accept any of its benefits; but he thought in this refusal they were displaying an illiberality of spirit that would do little toward advancing the cause they had in common, or of securing the respect of the outside world.

THE INTERESTS OF CLUBS AND GRANGES IDENTICAL.

The advantages of all the reforms they sought through legislation or otherwise, in the accomplishment of which the Association had done and was destined to do so much through its constantly increasing influence upon public opinion, both Clubs and Granges must necessarily share alike. In view of this, the encouragement of any feeling of jealousy between the two organizations was worse than folly. It was a positive crime against the sacred cause, and he who harbored it was unfit to be a member of either organization.

WANT OF HARMONY BETWEEN CLUBS AND GRANGES.

That such a feeling does exist, however, in some localities was only too obvious; and since it does, he held that the trouble should be frankly met, and, if possible remedied. No sore upon our body-politic, any more than upon the natural body, could be cured by glossing over or covering up. He liked always to speak upon any subject fearlessly, and believed the time had come when this one should be treated with perfect frankness. He had endeavored, with what little influence he had with both organizations, to promote harmony between them, and to have both see the necessity of working together as two divisions of one grand army, fighting for the same cause; that both were necessary, if they would organize the entire farming population. It was too obvious to be disputed that we cannot get all our farmers into clubs, nor all into Granges.

OBJECTIONS TO GRANGES.

There was a large portion of them who were religiously opposed to secret societies, and would never join a Grange for that reason; another portion were opposed to the Grange from both religious and patriotic motives, believing all Ritualistic forms and ceremonies to be inconsistent with the spirit of religion, and simplicity of Republican institutions. Still another, and not a very small class either, object because of its expensiveness, as compared with the club organization. An initiative fee of $5 for the man and $3 for his wife was, to many a farmer, in these hard times, an almost insurmountable objection to his joining a Grange; and he wanted to see a prospect of some very sure return of value in some shape before he could be induced to join.

ADVANTAGES OF THE GRANGES.

On the other hand, there were about an equal proportion of the farmers who had no religious or patriotic scruples against secret societies, but to whom the ceremonies and ritual of the Grange had peculiar attractions. These, and the social advantages which the Grange now possessed over the Clubs, in the admission of women to membership and a share in its offices, meet their wishes.

CLUBS AND GRANGES AS COMPLEMENTS OF EACH OTHER.

By the two organizations they would be enabled to secure the co-operation of all farmers. If they could but see the importance of the entire union of strength, and lay aside all feelings of jealousy or distrust as unworthy of men engaged in a cause whose objects were identical, and its good results to be shared by all alike, they had every reason to feel proud of the association, and encouraged by a success that had more than equaled the most sanguine anticipations. All now needed to insure the complete and permanent triumph of their cause, and secure that recognition of their natural and inalienable rights to a just reward for labor and an equal voice in the making of the laws they were naturally bound to obey,—rights that were now practically denied them through the corrupting influence of monopolies upon legislation,—was a wise yet liberal policy, a firm and unswerving determination never to give up the fight until these rights were obtained, and, above all, the subjection of every partisan sentiment or clannish jealousy to the maintenance of a perfect union and harmony of purpose and action in all their ranks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TEA-PARTY CENTENNIAL.

Ninety years ago to-day the first act in the great drama which made us an independent people was enacted. Though they were not called upon to assert their independence by any unlawful act or deed of violence, they could not celebrate this anniversary of the Boston Tea-Party more fittingly than by pledging themselves to persevere, as did those sturdy patriots, until they had freed themselves from an oppression compared to which those of the Revolutionary times sink into insignificance. No matter whether they belonged to Club or Grange, or Mechanics' Union, or any other industrial organization, they were brothers in the great struggle for the right, and he who would draw a line between them, or create a division because of the different means by which they were seeking to attain the same ends, should be sternly rebuked by every true-hearted and earnest worker in the cause. Means should be regarded only as they were tributary to the great ends they had in view, or they would utterly fail in the attainment of the objects of their organization.

END OF MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

In conclusion, Smith expressed his thanks to the President and other officers for their kindness and prompt responses to his calls for information and assistance, and for the unselfish and untiring efforts they had made for the advancement of the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A DISCUSSION

ensued on that portion of the report relating to the selection of County Judges, some holding that intelligent farmers were capable of filling such positions, and others that no candidates should be selected except those who possessed the necessary qualifications to discharge their duties if elected.

LEGAL PHRASEOLOGY.

Mr. Elliot, of Bureau, offered the following:

Resolved, That justice, economy, and common-sense demand radical reforms in the pleadings, forms, and practice of our courts of justice; that all useless verbiage, technicalities, special-pleadings, differences, Latin and French phrases and words should be swept away, and the whole system so expurgated as to be made plain to the comprehension of persons of ordinary intelligence, that justice and right may triumph over legal quibbles and subterfuge, and honest conclusions be reached more surely, cheaply, and speedily than is possible under our present system; that, in addition to these reforms, legislative provision should be made for courts of conciliation, requiring the County and Circuit Judges to set apart a portion of each term for the adjudication of cases of difference which may be presented by agreement of the parties, said matters to be settled by the Judge upon their merits; no appeal allowed.

MISS STANTON ABSENT.

The President stated that Miss Kate Stanton, who had been announced to lecture in the evening, had sent a letter, in which she regretted her inability to be present. The Association then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A large number of delegates came from the South and East on the noon trains, and the number in attendance at the afternoon session was in the neighborhood of 400.

The Committee on Credentials made a partial report, and asked further time, which was granted.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On motion, a Committee on Organization was appointed, one from each Congressional district.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: First District, ——; Second, ——; Third, D. D. Hammond, of Cook; Fourth, Thomas McRichards, of Henry; Fifth, D. J. Pinckney, of Ogle; Sixth, John H. Bryan, of Bureau; Seventh, J. K. Hale, of Kendall; Eighth, H. Whitmore, of Kankakee; Ninth, W. H. Smith, of Knox; Tenth, W. W. Potts, of Schuyler; Eleventh, David E. Beatty, of Jersey; Twelfth, C. W. Green, of Morgan; Thirteenth, Daniel Thompson, of DeWitt; Fourteenth, J. B. Porterfield, of Champaign; Fifteenth, H. W. Rinker, of Shelby; Sixteenth, R. W. Miller, of Montgomery; Seventeenth, David Gore, of Macoupin; Eighteenth, J. M. Hoy, of Randolph; Nineteenth, Gen. W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson.

The Chair appointed as a Special Committee to consider and determine upon a suitable plan for a business system, to report Wednesday afternoon, Messrs. Green, Porterfield, Burroughs, Creighton, and S. M. Smith.

Mr. S. M. Smith then read the following paper on

THROUGH WATER-TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

In opening the discussion of the question of through transportation by water, I can only glance at two or more routes that seem to me the cheapest and most probable of accomplishment, and, therefore, promising the most speedy, as well as permanent, relief to the produce of the Great West.

There seemed to be a fear among those members of the Northwestern Convention who participated in the discussion of this question at Chicago, that they would commit themselves to some scheme involving the expenditure of money; that, while denouncing appropriations to railroads, they might subject themselves to the criticism of those opposing our movement, by asking from State or General Government any aid whatever in the accomplishment of their object. They have been severely criticised, notwithstanding this shirking of the question, when an open and manly avowal of a demand for what they believed to be just and right would have commanded respect.

To satisfy the universal demand for cheaper transportation, many propositions are now before the people. Of these I shall notice but three, and the first two briefly. From

THE FIRST,

namely: Congressional enforcement of inter-State rates on through lines of road, there seems now but little prospect of speedy relief,—not only from the fact that a bill for that purpose, introduced in the House last winter, found but two advocates in that body, but because of the diversity of opinion among both legislators and jurists as to the constitutionality of such a law when passed, and the certainty that the railroads will combine to dispute its enforcement, and delay by every means in their power the relief we might expect from it.

TO THE SECOND PROPOSITION,

of railroads built and operated by Government, there are many objections; the most serious of which, to my mind, is this: that it would add to the already too large army of office-holders whose tenure of office, according to our present infamous Civil-Service system, depends upon their supporting the party in power, right or wrong.

TO THE THIRD PROPOSITION,

transportation by water, through the improvement of natural channels, and the building or enlargement of canals where necessary to connect them, I shall devote my brief space of time, giving you my views as to the feasibility of such improvements, and of our rights to demand them as in accordance with the policy of our Government from the commencement. But, while advocating such immediate action of Congress as will secure to our commerce the opening of these water-routes in the shortest possible time, I do not wish to be understood as advising any relaxation in our efforts to have the railways controlled by laws that shall give *us and them an equal chance* for fair returns upon our capital and our labor. This is all we ask for ourselves, or are willing to have granted to the railroads by the laws of a just Government. For this we have worked thus far, nor do I think we have reason to feel discouraged at the result of our efforts, though the full attainment of our hopes seems yet far in the future. We knew, before we enlisted, that we had an antagonist as unscrupulous as he was powerful, and that every step of the way toward the possession of our rights would be disputed and delayed by every device that the ingenuity of greed and avarice could suggest. The very laws that have been enacted for their restraint and our protection have been made the vehicle of further wrong in many cases, and rendered as obnoxious to the people as possible by the manner in which their provisions have been seemingly complied with. Yet, if we are but united and firm, and continue our efforts long enough,

THE END IS SURE.

It is only a question of time with us. And it is as a means of hastening the triumph of our cause that I now ask your attention and co-operation in an effort to secure the opening of these lines of water-communication.

You all know that it has been the wise policy of our Government to make appropriations, from time to time, to protect and facilitate our commerce, both ocean and inland: improvements that have first been imperatively demanded by the necessities of that commerce, such as the building of light-houses, the improvements of harbors, the building of canals like that around the Falls of St. Mary, and the improving of the St. Clair Flats. If the results of appropriations made by Government for these purposes have been to justify this policy in the past, as it most assuredly has been, is it not the right

AND THE DUTY

of that Government to continue it, and to keep pace in these improvements with the increasing population, production, and commercial wealth of the country? Cheaper transportation is now imperatively demanded by the necessities of *three-fourths* of our population, and I affirm that it is our right to demand of Government all the aid that a wise and liberal policy and the increasing resources of the country will justify it in bestowing toward the solution of this question.

Prof. William J. Alpine, in a lecture at the American Institute, in speaking of

THE ERIE CANAL,

says: "With many persons there is an idea that the railway has superseded the canal, and that the former now performs the chief part of the traffic of the country. While the latter is true in reference to the interior short lines of trade, it is a serious error in reference to the great transportation between the agricultural West and the Atlantic. The Erie Canal, during the season of navigation, *conveys more of this traffic than all the railroads together; more than all the trunk lines from the St. Lawrence to the Potomac.* The boats that come to tide water have an average cargo exceeding that carried by the longest freight-train on the Central Railway. During the busy season more than 150 such boats arrive daily, and their tonnage would require more than 150 freight-trains. The greatest number of freight-trains on the Central Railroad is but 30 a day. The Erie Canal, therefore, is performing *more than five times* as much business as the Central Railway; yet the slow, plodding canal-boat attracts no attention, though burdened with more tons than the bustling, noisy, whistling freight-train, which creates a sensation in every village through which it passes. The 4,000 canal-boats, of an aggregate of 1,000,000 of tonnage, moving 5,000,000 tons of cargo per annum, exceed the tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign commerce of New York, even before the war."

It is becoming more apparent every day that the railroads we now have

ARE UTTERLY INADEQUATE

to the increasing demands of our enormously-increasing production; nor would one or two more through lines be sufficient to remove the pressure so as to give us relief through competition. To the improvement of water-routes, then, must we look for permanent relief from our present difficulties,—not only because of their cheapness of construction and management, but from their superior capacity as compared to railroads.

Of these routes, the connection of Lake Erie with Lake Ontario by the Niagara Ship Canal, the improvement of the Mississippi, and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, seem the ones that offer the speediest results; through the central water-line, from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the James, by the completion of the Kanawha Canal, is no less needed, but is a work that will require more time and a greater outlay of money.

THE NIAGARA CANAL

would doubtless long since have been completed, but for the fact that the railroads saw in it the sure reduction of their extortionate charges, and have persistently and successfully fought it in Congress, using with an unsparing hand the millions extorted from the people to bribe members of that body to oppose it.

I consider the building of this canal the measure that will secure us the quickest relief of any now proposed,—connecting, as it will, the Lakes, by an unbroken chain of navigation, with the sea. Col. Blunt's survey, in 1867, showed the route then to be entirely practicable and feasible, at a cost of about $12,000,000. Taking the difference between the cost of labor then and now, $10,000,000 would no doubt complete the work.

If to this improvement be added the enlargement and extension of the Champlain & Hudson Canal, to give deep-water navigation from the St. Lawrence through that lake and the Hudson River to New York, and the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which is now in contemplation, we should then have competition, and a choice of routes for steamers and vessels of from 600 to 1,200 tons, from the lakes, by the Niagara Canal, the St. Lawrence River, Champlain Canal, and Hudson River, to New York, or from the lakes by the Erie Canal and Hudson River, to the same port. These works are of

THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

to the commercial prosperity of that city, as is proved from the fact that, notwithstanding the immensely increased shipment of grain from the West, its ratio of receipts has steadily decreased for the last twenty years. In 1854, 83 per cent of all the grain shipped from the Western States reached New York; in 1862, 60 per cent, and, in 1872, only 53 per cent. The cost of the Champlain Canal is estimated at not more than $8,000,000; so that $18,000,000 would construct both of these canals, and open an unobstructed route from Chicago to the sea for steamers and vessels of large size, without the necessity of transhipment of freight. The amount saved by this item alone of transhipment of freight would, in a few years, pay the expense of the whole work. When we can send our grain straight to New York without paying the tolls exacted by the elevator-rings at Buffalo, and without having a million dollars levied upon it every year to pay the expenses of the unproductive canals of New York, we may well rejoice; for we shall have got rid of two of the

MOST OPPRESSIVE MONOPOLIES

that we are now carrying upon our shoulders.

Not only would the agricultural, the lumber, and the mineral interests of the whole Northwest be immensely benefited by the opening of these routes to lake and ocean vessels, but many other industries would receive a new impetus. All the manufacturing interests of the East would be proportionally benefited, not only from the reduction of freights and increased facilities for extended trade throughout the country, but by our increased ability to buy their products. In this respect the East has an almost equal interest with us in the accomplishment of the work, and I wonder that they have not seen the necessity of it long ago. If they do not awake to it soon, and to the need of prompt action in the matter, they will see the immense commerce of the West wrested from them, and carried through

A FOREIGN CHANNEL.

In proof of this, permit me to read the following from the *Industrial Age* of Nov. 15:

"An effort is now being made in Chicago to organize an International Chamber of Commerce. The object

[*Continued on the Fifth Page.*]

THE CITY TREASURY.

Daniel O'Hara Takes Possession.

The Defalcation of Mr. Gage Is $352,703.23.

All the Banks, Except the Suspended Ones, Will Pay.

The Proposition to Turn Over Gage's Property to Be Considered To-Day.

Interview with the State's Attorney on the Criminal Aspects of the Case.

Interest to Be Paid in January---No Plan to Meet It Yet Devised.

A Copy of Mr. Gage's Last Sworn Statement.

TAKING POSSESSION.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Dan O'Hara, accompanied by Mr. Barney Caulfield, and Mr. Tom Brennan, entered the office of the City Treasurer in the City Hall, and were received by the Cashier, Mr. Olcott, Mr. Hilton, the bookkeeper, and Mr. Jewett, one of Mr. Gage's counsel. A crowd of curious gazers, among them not a few Aldermen, had collected in the small space in front of the counter, and many others lingered in the corridor outside. Something unusual seemed to be expected, but nothing unusual took place. The gentlemen said good morning, shook hands, and went to work to transfer the office from the representatives of the retiring to those of the incoming administration. Mr. Gage was not present. Mr. O'Hara introduced Mr. Brennan as his cashier, Mr. Jewett and Mr. Caulfield talked together, and then with Mr. O'Hara and Olcott. After some time spent in conversation a programme was evidently agreed upon, and Mr. Olcott handed Mr. O'Hara checks on banks for the amounts given below:

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Union Stock Yards	$10,000.00
Bank of Chicago	15,000.00
Cook County National	75,000.00
Fourth National	51,000.00
Mechanics'	20,000.00
State Savings	55,000.00
German National	10,000.00
Hibernian	10,000.00
Commercial	31,000.00
Third National	80,000.00
Second National	115,000.00
Manufacturers'	15,000.00
Badger's Bank	2,500.00
Union National	109,409.69
Total in banks	$598,909.69
W. P. Wilder's check	2,500.00
A. Crosby's check	4,000.00
Charles Busby's check	1,000.00
Currency	5,445.85
Total	$611,855.54
Amount due the city	964,558.77
Deficit	$352,703.23
Deposited in suspended banks	132,500.00
Total deficit	$485,203.23

This last sum includes the $133,000 interest money, and the deposits in the suspended banks, of which a large proportion, if not the whole, will be recovered. Until it is recovered, of course Mr. Gage and his bondsmen are responsible for it. To include it in the defalcation is hardly fair, perhaps, so the total defalcation including the interest money is $352,703.23.

Mr. Olcott placed Mr. Brennan in possession of the currency and of the keys of the safe. The crowd by this time had swelled to large dimensions, but as soon as they heard the result, they wandered into the corridor and out on the sidewalk to talk and speculate on the state of affairs.

COLLECTING FROM THE BANKS.

Mr. O'Hara left soon after with Mr. Olcott to make the rounds of the banks, and leave the checks for collection. When

THE UNION NATIONAL

was visited, the Vice-President, Mr. Wheeler, exhibited the amount of the check, and told Mr. O'Hara it was at his disposal. Mr. O'Hara simply had the amount transferred to his credit, and the ceremony there was over. The Hibernian was visited with a like result. The same is true of the German National. The accounts were continued in these banks. The draft of the Fourth National for $51,000 was left at the Fidelity for collection, and, with the other checks, will be sent to the Clearing-House this morning. There is no doubt but that the checks will be honored by all the banks except the suspended ones.

COMPTROLLER HAYES SWORN IN.

In the meantime, interest in affairs had not abated at the City Hall. Between 10 and 11 the Hon. S. S. Hayes appeared in the Comptroller's office, and Gen. Hotchkiss, the City Clerk, was sent for to swear him in. The oath was administered in the presence of Mayor Colvin, and Mr. Hayes was Comptroller. Mr. Burley, who was in the office, being relieved of its cares, retired.

COMING AND GOING.

Then there was excitement in the vicinity of the Mayor's sanctuary. His Honor was inside receiving callers. Mr. Jewett and Mr. Mattocks went in. Then they came out. Barney Caulfield went in and came out in a few minutes, and bolted across the hall to the Treasury bureau. Tom Foley went in and came out, and Mr. Hesing came out, without having been seen going in. Then the Hon. William Wayman, and the Hon. John Lennox, took seats in the outer court, and conversed with the Mayor's Secretary. Ald. Cullerton stood leaning against the wall in an apparently contemplative frame of mind, and Ald. Heath disappeared inside the Mayor's door, which closed behind him. Then came Ald. Lynch, and was disposed of in the same way. Ald. McGrath ditto, and so on until the entire Finance Committee were inside, with the Mayor and Comptroller, and the Corporation Counsel. The door shut them in from the prying eyes and listening ears of the reporters. This was the meeting called to consider the state of the Treasury.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It was now half-past 12. The meeting of the Finance Committee had been called for 1 o'clock, it having been proposed that they should then adjourn to the Pacific Hotel and hold a conference with Mr. Gage's attorney. Mayor Colvin entertained grave doubts as to the propriety of the city authorities going to meet Mr. Gage or his friends, believing that if any proposition was to be made it should come from Mr. Gage. Mr. Hayes concurred with Mr. Colvin, and the Committee being of the same mind it was decided to remain, and if Mr. Gage's lawyers had anything to communicate they could come in. It is understood that Messrs. Jewett and Mattocks appeared before the Committee, and submitted a

VERBAL PROPOSITION

to turn over all of Mr. Gage's property to the city. The Committee decided to refer the matter to Judge Norton, Corporation Counsel, and he and Messrs. Jewett and Mattocks were seen to cross the hall, and go into Mr. Norton's office. The Committee had a general conversation on the financial difficulties, and, after the views of all present had been expressed, it was concluded that the Committee had nothing before it, and could do nothing. When the Comptroller officially informs the Committee of the defalcation, it can take official action, but not till then. Such was the decision. It is likely that to-day or to-morrow, after Mr. O'Hara counts the money, the Comptroller will be able to tell officially the amount that is short, and can call upon the Committee to take cognizance of the defalcation.

MR. GAGE'S PROPOSITION.

Messrs. Mattocks and Jewett were closeted with Corporation-Counsel Norton for a couple of hours. They made a proposition that Mr. Gage's property be all turned over to the city, but Judge Norton declined to entertain it until it was reduced to writing. That will be done to-day, and by to-morrow the Finance Committee will probably have it and the official statement of the Comptroller to take action upon.

MR. O'HARA'S INTENTIONS.

The result of yesterday is that little was done. To-day will tell more, when Mr. O'Hara hears from all the banks, and can tell the exact amount of money turned over to him. He has receipted for nothing but checks and the currency turned over so far. It is not likely the developments to-day will change the amount of the defalcation. Mr. O'Hara stated yesterday his intention of keeping his cash and bank-books always open for inspection, so that the public can see at any time where their money is deposited.

THE TREASURER'S REPORTS

are made monthly to the Comptroller, and he has to make an affidavit that they are correct. Mr. Gage swore every month to the correctness of his reports, Mr. Barrett, one of the clerks in the Comptroller's office and a notary public, administering the oath in person. The Comptroller is authorized to administer it, but Mr. Barrett seems always to have done so. These monthly reports, and the affidavits attached, are among the archives of the Comptroller's office. The following is a copy of the report for the month of October, and the affidavit attached to it:

THE REPORT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1873.

To A. H. Burley, City Comptroller:

SIR: The City Treasurer reports that he has received and credited to the several accounts and funds during the month of October, 1873, the amounts as below stated:

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1873		$1,425,461.56
RECEIPTS.		
General taxes 1871	$ 171.00	
General taxes 1872	12,440.57	
General taxes 1872, County Collector	619,376.44	
Water fund	51,994.36	
Water-tax fund	100,305.10	
Sewerage fund	3,852.00	
Sewerage-tax fund	1,063.24	
Board Public Works appropriation	19,965.46	
Canal redemption fund	10,000.00	
Fees	77.00	
Bridewell fines	1,073.00	
Fines Police Courts	45.00	
From C. R. Matson, Police Clerk, S. D.	4,170.00	
From John Amberg, Police Clerk, W. D.	4,231.00	
From J. G. Spencer, Police Clerk, N. D.	750.00	
General fund	18,423.07	
License	5,354.49	
Special assessments	2,628.46	
School-tax fund	37,925.78	
Rents	2,345.00	
		$986,090.97
Total		$2,411,552.53
Warrants on the Treasurer "paid" during the month of October, 1873, and returned herewith		1,170,156.10
Balance in Treasury November, 1873		$1,241,396.43

(Signed), D. A. GAGE, City Treasurer.

State of Illinois, Cook County, City of Chicago, ss.

I, D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, being duly sworn, upon oath say that the foregoing statement, so far as I know or have reason to believe, is a fair, accurate, and full statement of the matters to which it relates, and of all moneys in my hands, or which I, or any one for me, has received since my last official account was rendered; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, used, loaned, invested, or converted to my own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest, or convert to his or their own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by me, or subject to my warrant and control, and that I have rendered a true and full account thereof in my said foregoing statement, and further saith not. D. A. GAGE, City Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this 14th day of November, A. D., 1873.

[Notarial Seal.] FRANCIS M. BARRETT, Notary Public.

THE CRIMINAL ASPECTS.

A reporter was yesterday directed to call upon Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, in order to see what, if anything, he had to say concerning the criminal aspects of Mr. Gage's case, since it is a matter in which he would have to take a prominent part were it brought before the Court.

Mr. Reed was found in the court-room, where the counsel for Lawless was trying to impress his innocence upon the jury. The State's Attorney willingly withdrew into his private office, where the reporter proceeded to question him as to the manner in which a criminal proceeding against Mr. Gage would have to be begun, etc.

Mr. Reed—I had a call this morning from a couple of gentlemen, who demanded that I should prosecute Mr. Gage.

The Reporter—Who were they?

Mr. Reed—I do not like to give their names, but they are large tax-payers and prominent citizens.

The Reporter—What did they say?

Mr. Reed—They demanded that Mr. Gage should be indicted. They said that I was continually prosecuting and sending to the Penitentiary men whose only crime was that they had stolen a few hundred dollars. Here was a case of a man who had abused his official position and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and they said they wanted to see the law enforced in this case as well as in the other. They had no personal vindictiveness toward Mr. Gage, but they wanted to see the laws impartially enforced, and have Gage dealt with precisely as a poor devil would be who was guilty of the same acts.

The Reporter—And what did you say?

Mr. Reed—I said that I did not inaugurate such proceedings. That was a thing for the Grand Jury to do. When that body found an indictment, said I, it was my duty to prosecute, and I would do it, if it was my own brother—do it, or resign my place.

The Reporter—Are you familiar with the special law in this case?

Mr. Reed—Yes. I read it up this morning, and the charter provision is very strong. It differs materially from the statute relative to larceny as a bailee, for there you have to allege a wrongful intent in taking the money, but the charter says he shall not use it in any way, or invest or loan it. If Gage has done any of these things he is clearly liable.

The Reporter—But how does a prosecution begin?

Mr. Reed—I suppose that if Mr. O'Hara, when he goes into office, finds that there is a deficit, he will report it to the city officers, and they, if they choose, can begin civil proceedings.

The Reporter—But the criminal prosecution?

Mr. Reed—Any man can send in a communication to the Grand Jury, or can go before that body personally, and call attention to the fact that Mr. Gage is liable to indictment.

The Reporter—And then?

Mr. Reed—Then the Grand Jury must investigate and find a bill, if the facts are as alleged, and then I have to prosecute. I should have to in this case, if a bill were found, painful as it would be.

The Reporter—When does the Grand Jury meet?

Mr. Reed—On the first Monday of next month—Jan. 5.

The Reporter—But supposing that before that day comes, Mr. Gage were to leave town?

Mr. Reed—Any one apprehending that can go before a Justice of the Peace and make affidavit that he believes him to be criminally liable, and has reason to think that he intends to leave town. Then the Justice must issue a warrant, and require Mr. Gage to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Reporter—You have nothing to do with such preliminary action?

Mr. Reed—Nothing at all. Any Justice of the Peace will attend to the matter.

The Reporter—Now Mr. Gage swore, whenever he made his monthly statements to the Comptroller, that he had not used, loaned, or invested any of the city's moneys. If it appears that he has used that money, he becomes guilty of perjury, I suppose.

Mr. Reed—Certainly—"willful and corrupt."

The Reporter—What is the penalty for that?

Mr. Reed—The statute makes it imprisonment for from one to fourteen years.

The Reporter—You know Mr. Gage also has money in some suspended banks. If that was all he was out, would that make him liable under the charter?

Mr. Reed—I think no Grand Jury would ever find a bill against Gage on that point alone.

The reporter therefore left, and Mr. Reed returned to the court-room and the Lawless case.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAYES.

In view of the large deficit in Mr. Gage's accounts, it becomes a serious question as to how the interest on the city's bonded debt, payable next month, is to be provided for. Yesterday afternoon a reporter of this paper was sent in quest of Mr. Hayes, the new City Comptroller, to see whether he had given any thought to this important matter. He was found at his house, not having felt well enough to remain at his office during the day.

The Reporter—I have been instructed, Mr. Hayes, to ask you if you have thought of any plan for the payment of the interest due on the 1st of January.

Mr. Hayes—I have not yet been officially informed of the condition of the Treasury, and am, therefore, unable to state what course I shall pursue. I expect, however, that Mr. O'Hara will notify me to-morrow what the financial condition of the city is.

The Reporter—And what will you then do?

Mr. Hayes—I think I shall put my views in writing, and submit them to the Council at a special meeting which is to be held Thursday night.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Prior to calling upon Mr. Hayes, the reporter visited Mr. Farwell, the Cashier in the Comptroller's office, in order to hear what he had to say regarding the January interest.

The Reporter—I wish you would tell me, Mr. Farwell, just how much money the city will have to pay in interest on its bonds next month.

Mr. Farwell—On the 1st of January it will have to pay $468,000.

The Reporter—In New York, I suppose?

Mr. Farwell—Yes.

The Reporter—Then there are also some bonds which fall due about that time?

Mr. Farwell—Yes, $60,000 worth.

The Reporter—If I recollect right, however, the Council passed an order a month ago authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds to an equal amount to replace them.

Mr. Farwell—That is true, but the new bonds will have to be sold, and it is a question what Chicago City bonds will bring just now. The holders of the old bonds do not take the new ones. We have to sell the new ones for what they will bring, and then pay the holders of the old ones. Of course, we do not know what we can get for this $60,000 in new bonds.

The Reporter—Then, as a matter of fact, the city will be called on to pay out $528,000 on the 1st of January?

Mr. Farwell—Yes.

The Reporter—Have you any idea where the money is to come from?

Mr. Farwell—That is a matter for the Comptroller; I cannot give an answer to that.

The Reporter—There is still some money to the credit of the city at Springfield, I think?

Mr. Farwell—Yes; but precisely how much I do not know. The city owes the State about $30,000 on some claims relating to the canal improvement, and the city has an offset in the shape of interest due by the State on this canal money, beginning from the day when the law was passed. I should judge the total amount was about $100,000.

The Reporter—Then to that extent the payment of this interest is provided for?

Mr. Farwell—If the State has the money. Two weeks ago the Auditor wrote to Mr. Burley and said they only had $30,000. They expected to get enough from the Illinois Central Railroad to make up the remainder. Mr. Newell had been asked to pay up as quickly as possible that which is due from his road to the State, and I understand has agreed to do so.

The Reporter—I suppose you have no idea how much money there will be in the City Treasury at the end of the month?

Mr. Farwell—Oh, no; not the least.

The Reporter—Are you receiving much on the taxes of 1872?

Mr. Farwell—By people redeeming certificates?

The Reporter—Yes.

Mr. Farwell—Next to nothing. We cannot expect any material aid from that source. These certificates are redeemed at the rate of $25, $50, and $100 a day. To-day, I think, we took in about $12.

The Reporter—That is not making very satisfactory progress.

Mr. Farwell—Hardly enough to pay salaries.

It is understood that President Newell has kindly consented to pay in advance to the State the money due by the Illinois Central, next May, so that the city can get it by Jan. 1, when it will be needed. Mr. Newell's desire to help the city out of its difficulties entitles him to the thanks of the community.

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG COMMENTS.

From the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Whitened Sepulchres—Scratching off the Whitewash—David A. Gage, the Champion of Law and Order, the Saintly Among the Saintlies, the Pet of the Pulpit, the "American Protestant Gentleman," Between Whom and an "Irish Catholic Democrat" There Could Be no Choice,—so Said the "Law-and-Order" People,—is a Defaulter to an Amount of Over $300,000, and Confessedly a Felon—The People's Party Fully Vindicated.

On several occasions since our late election, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has called the attention of THE TRIBUNE and its fellow-advocates of "Law-and-Order" to the deplorable condition of the City Treasury in the hands of Mr. D. A. Gage. Desiring to *save* to the tax-payers of the city the enormous amount of money purloined by Gage, by prevailing upon his bondsmen to make good his accounts, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has refrained from stating explicitly all the facts which it had in its possession, knowing full well that, as soon as the veil would be withdrawn altogether, his bondsmen would be slow to step forward, and would oblige the city to go to law. Hence we gave only hints and intimations of what we knew, hoping thereby to urge on Gage's friends and bondsmen to pay over the amount necessary to straighten his accounts. For, verily, the financial position in which the city finds itself after four years of "Law-and-Order" rule is not so favorable that any of its well-wishers could afford to risk a dead loss to the city Exchequer of a third of a million of dollars, merely to gain the glory of having detected the defaulter.

However, all the satisfaction we could expect from THE TRIBUNE, consisted in a new installment of those savory epithets, so plentifully showered upon the "bummer party," during the late campaign, from the press and *stump* (including among the latter the *pulpit*). THE TRIBUNE "*assumed*" that all our charges were "false and libelous," and had "check" enough to characterize us as "*cowardly slanderers.*"

Well, a few days have set these matters right, though, unfortunately, only by setting the affairs of the City Treasury all wrong. Here is what THE TRIBUNE says in its issue of Monday, Dec. 15:

The disclosure published elsewhere regarding the *defalcation* of the City Treasurer, Mr. *David A. Gage, amply justifies all the charges brought against him by his opponents in the recent city election. It also justifies a change in the City Government.* Having supported Mr. Gage in good faith, and having disbelieved the charges preferred against him until a few days ago, when we learned the real facts from one of his bondsmen, *we are now free to acknowledge that the People's Party were right from the beginning,* so far as they made the campaign on the demand that the city moneys be counted. *Mr. Gage is a defaulter.*

We suppose we must accept this confession as an "*amende honorable.*" We "*assume*" that THE TRIBUNE means to say that it has *wrongly, unjustly,* not to say maliciously, denounced those leaders of the People's party who (knowing how Gage stood, and saying what they knew,) demanded that the city moneys should be counted, as *bummers, scallawags, ruffians, scum of society,* and the like. We are not sure but what the "*amende*" of THE TRIBUNE would have been made more explicit by the addition to it of a formal retraction of those vile denunciations if it had been aware of SOME MORE FACTS, which we are now prepared to disclose.

In doing so, we are not disposed to mince words about it. Our opponents have not done so during the campaign; we do not propose to do so now.

Then, to come to the point directly: Mr. Gage is *not* merely a gentleman "*in difficulties,*" as THE TRIBUNE mildly expresses it; his shortcomings are *not* merely "an error of the head, not of the heart," but Mr. Gage is a FELON under the criminal law of the land, and is CONFESSEDLY so.

THE TRIBUNE undoubtedly remembers that famous whitewashing report of Messrs. Ogden and McGennis (members of the Finance Committee,) which it gave publicity to a *few* days before the election. At the time that report was cooked, Mr. Sherwood, another member of the Committee, was absent from the city. After his return a meeting of the Committee was contemplated. Before it took place, however, Mr. Sherwood investigated Gage's books and found that he was short, there not being the same amounts entered in the bank books that his accounts called for. No definite explanation of these discrepancies could be given by the bookkeeper. Soon afterwards the Committee met. Gage, being called for, came. When asked for his balances, he said he could not give them, because he did not have them. The Committee adjourned. Then Gage sent for Mr. Sherwood, took him into his office and said to him substantially: "For pity's sake don't press me, don't crush me. *I acknowledge that I made false entries.* Give me ten days and I will make it all right." Mr. Sherwood asked him: "You have made false entries? Do you know that that is a State Prison offense?" Gage could not reply.

His confession, however, is not needed, since his books and monthly returns are evidence enough. Here is what the law says about the oath which Gage had to take in submitting these returns:

All returns and accounts made, or required to be rendered under this act, by any of the officers in said Treasury Department, shall be verified by the person rendering it, in which said oath it shall be declared that said statement, so far as he knows or has any reason to believe, is a fair, accurate, and full statement of the matters to which it relates, and of all moneys in his hands, or which he, or any one for him, has received since his last official account was rendered; and that *he has not directly or indirectly used, loaned, invested, or converted to his own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest, or convert to their or his own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by him, or subject to his warrant and control;* but that he has acted diligently and without any collusion or fraud in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys of said city, and that he hath rendered a true and full account thereof in his said statement; which oath shall be attached to, and filed with said accounts in the proper office of the Comptroller or City Clerk, as the case may be; and in case the said statements, or any of them, shall be false, the said person so making such statement shall be deemed guilty of *wilful and corrupt perjury,* and shall be punished accordingly.

"Guilty of willful and corrupt *perjury!*" Stick a pin there, and then read further:

. . . . And if any one of said officers, or of those connected with them in the collection, *safe keeping,* or disbursing of said city revenues, shall convert to his or their own use, *in any way whatever,* or shall use by way of *investment* in any kind of property or *merchandise, or shall loan,* with or without interest, *any portion* of said city moneys intrusted to him or them for *safe keeping,* disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an *embezzlement* of so much of the said moneys as shall be taken, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared a *felony,* and any officer or agent of said city, and all persons advising or participating in such act, or being a party thereto, shall, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, be sentenced to *imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary of this State;* and also be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

That quotation from the law closes the circle. Here, then, we have the champion of "law and order," the representative of Christianity and respectability as against "bummers and scallawags," proven a *felon* upon his own confession, as well as upon the strongest documentary evidence. For the returns sworn to by Gage were made under full knowledge of the fact that part of the funds intrusted to his safe keeping were, either directly or indirectly, "converted to his own use," and thus, Gage's sworn statements being false, "the said person, so making such statement," is to be "deemed *guilty of willful and corrupt perjury,*" and is to be "*punished accordingly.*"

And now we expect THE TRIBUNE to call upon the State's Attorney and the Grand Jury to do their duty in the premises.

Would THE TRIBUNE, would its fellows upon the "law and order" side, hesitate to clamor for a *criminal prosecution of the defaulting Treasurer if his name* were A. C. Hesing or Daniel O'Hara?

Less than two years ago, when some loafers, anatheing around a procession of North Side citizens (in which procession Mr. Hesing did *not* participate, all the infernal *lies* of scalawag penny-a-liners and sneaks notwithstanding), threw one or two brickbats through the windows of the temporary City Hall, all the "law-and-order" press, all the sanctimonious pharisees of Chicago, shouted lustily for an indictment of Mr. Hesing, who had no more part in the matter than Horace White or Robert Collyer. And Mr. D. A. Gage, *even at that time knowing himself a defaulter,* in an interview pronounced very decidedly in favor of such criminal prosecution. Now, unless THE TRIBUNE, *Journal,* and others of that ilk are willing to confess that, at that time, it was not so much an honest desire to have justice done, as a devilish spite and hatred against Mr. Hesing, which caused them to insist upon an indictment, we now expect them to call as loudly and persistently for an indictment of D. A. Gage.

Will they do it?

Of course not.

During the late campaign the *Evening Journal* warned the People's party to be careful, how to avoid treading into the footsteps of Tammany Hall. It compared Mr. A. C. Hesing with *Boss Tweed.* Very well. The *Boss Tweed* has now been detected in the Pacific Hotel;—or, as the phrase goes, the boot sits on the other leg. Will the *Journal* now be manly enough to call for such proceedings against D. A. Gage as were instituted against Boss Tweed?

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate,* in one of its last issues, wrings its hands in holy horror at the appointment, by Mayor Colvin, as members of committees, of saloon-keepers and brewers. Yet the same saintly publication does not take the slightest notice of the condition of the City Treasury, though it is next to impossible that it should *not* have known anything of that condition.

Again: When, lately, a clerk of the Criminal Court, for trying to do what, in 1869, was done with scarcely an attempt at concealment in favor of the then "People's" (TRIBUNE-*Times*) party, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the "law-and-order" press was unanimous in saying that it served him right. Is the same press now prepared to say that it would serve D. A. Gage right if he was sentenced under the laws which provide fines and imprisonment for defaulters and willful perjurers?

If not, why not?

The public probably remembers a certain affidavit of Mr. *A. C. Hesing,* published some days before our late election, in which the affiant stated under oath that a confidential friend of Mr. Gage had approached him with an offer of the control of a certain portion of the city funds on condition of the *Staats-Zeitung* supporting Gage's re-election. It was stated that Mr. Gage's friend had said words substantially to the effect; that the *other* papers had been "*seen*" and were all right; that Mr. Hesing was foolish in rejecting the offer made to him, etc.

Now, if the "law-and-order" papers show a disposition to smooth down matters for Gage, to deplore instead of condemning him, to call his defalcation rather a misfortune, or an unpleasantness, than a *crime,*—which it is not only in the eyes of the law, but in the belief of every honest man,—will not that go very far in confirming the statement made by Gage's confidential friend, that all those papers "have been seen" and have been made "all right."

Mr. Gage, whose name, by our opponents, was made the turning point of the late election, detected as a defaulter and a felon:—this, then, is the glorious result of the rule of those respectable Pharisees, who have showered their holy wrath and virtuous indignation upon the poor "publicans and sinners!" This is the outgo of Honest Joe's administration. Honest Joe—indeed! With that undeniable talent of his, of peeping into the most occult matters, is it to be supposed that he should *not* have known anything about the condition of Gage's accounts? We suppose no such thing. Upon the contrary, we firmly believe that Joseph Medill, while fighting the battle of the strict Sabbatarians, has been fully aware of the unsoundness of Gage's financial doings, and that, in going abroad, one of his motives has been to escape from his responsibility in the premises, even though that responsibility be only a *moral,* not a legal one.

As to those "reverend" gentlemen who belived it to be a part of their Christian duty to spout fire and brimstone over the "infidel Sabbath-breakers," the "beer-guzzlers," the "criminal classes of our city's population," because they dared to doubt the saintliness of the "Law-and-Order" party, we would say to them in all kindness:

Reverend gentlemen, henceforth be a little more careful how to mix up your particular crochets with politics. Stick to your Bible, and impress in your memory what the Savior says about *whitened sepulchres.* Do not confound *religious belief* with *morality.* At least try to comprehend that men who differ with you in toto, as regards their belief or unbelief, must not, on that account, be denounced as *dishonest* men. Also: that the cloak of piety and respectability may often serve only to conceal dishonesty and immorality. It is barely possible that you may yet be able to discern these truths. You have had *your Christian statesman* Schuyler *Colfax; your Christian soldier Howard;* and now you have your Christian financier *D. A. Gage.* If the lesson contained in these names is not yet impressive enough, we give you up as *hard cases* indeed.

INTEREST VERSUS SECURITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Gage is a defaulter, and criminally so, and, in any other country, would be under arrest to-day. The puling commentaries of the press, especially of the *Post* last night, are sickening and disgraceful to pure and independent journalism. He gained his appointment by a display of false patriotism, offering to surrender to the city the profits of the trust, and, like him, his depositories offered to reimburse him, both having the single object of controlling the funds for personal ends. Now watch the natural result. According to the published statement of the banks he has deposited with, there is not one dollar deposited in the banks that were alone our bulwark in the late panic. I refer to the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Merchants' National, Commercial Exchange National, Northwestern National, Fifth National, and the First National, and if it had not been for these institutions, or the conservative business men that represent them, this city would not occupy to-day, as she confessedly does, the proudest financial position of any city in the country. Had Mr. Gage the pure and virtuous purpose alone of securing to the city and her people their best interests when he worked for and secured the office of City Treasurer, do you think he would have failed to deposit a portion of the funds in the above named banks? Nay, rather would he not, as a business man of ability and pure purpose, have deposited all his funds in those banks? The only inference is that these banks offered security, which was what the city needed. Gage wanted more, got it, and the city lost its security. Moral—Don't put your trust in men who offer more than is asked of them.

With such a gross violation of business capacity and integrity, it is gratifying to know that we had one officer holding a high office of great financial trust who turned over in money to his successor every dollar that was due. I refer to our late County Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1873. BAN(K)QUO.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

His Lecture at the Music Hall on Republicanism in England.

Charles Bradlaugh, the great English Republican orator, spoke last evening at the Music Hall before a very large audience. His hearers were agreeably disappointed, especially those who relied upon the English press for a description of the man. Personally, he is tall and heavily built; his head is large and indicative of immense force of character. His nose is short, and his upper lip long and flexible, but his other features are good. His forehead is of the order described as massive, and his eyes large and lustrous. His voice is strong, melodious and uncultivated. He is a man of earnestness and rugged eloquence; his figures are not polished, nor his expressions always suitable to an audience of drawing-room belles, but there is a world of manly, honest purpose in him. He is vehemently eloquent at times, and also at times so bitter in his sarcasms, so happy in his irony, that he could make money in the role of a humorous lecturer. But he is more than a lecturer. He is a man terribly in earnest and merciless in his warfare against English institutions, as represented by the English peerage, especially. Above all things Mr. Bradlaugh abhors the reigning dynasty in Great Britain. Nothing more scathing could be uttered in public, than his sarcasms on the several monarchs of that family.

He began his lecture by defending himself from the mis-statements of the English press, and several times in the course of the lecture, threw in a quiet sarcasm upon its truthfulness and ability. And, as he warmed to his subject, exposing the extravagances of the monarchical system, icy sneers and indignant denunciation alternately evoked the applause of the audience. Those who came to hear anything especially striking in the way of facts, were probably disappointed, for the strength of the lecture lay in the manner of arraying them, and in the forcible antithesis of the merits and rewards which went together under the name of aristocracy. The facts as he gave them were striking in themselves, and gained in importance from the comments he made upon them.

Speaking on financial affairs, he said: Take the rents. Seventy years ago the landed proprietors of England and Wales received £22,500,000 a year; to-day, for the same property, they receive more than £100,000,000 sterling. On the £22,000,000 a year they paid then £2,000,000 and upward of land-tax, and on the £100,000,000 they pay less than £1,000,000 of land-tax. Two hundred years ago, land in England paid two-fifths of all the taxes, and to-day it pays less than one-seventy-sixth part of it. You ask me what has all this to do with the Republican movement? I will tell you. Land is the territorial aristocracy. It owns the House of Lords; it stops every measure of redemption. It hindered the Reform bill as long as it could. It has locked our school-doors by its opposition to education. It prevented the masses of the people from becoming instructed by the taxes it kept upon knowledge, until hard fighting on our side, dragged them off, one by one. And this is the power which shelters itself by the throne, and which may drag the throne down with it in the struggle which is yet to come.

He appealed for sympathy in the following words:

"And I plead for your aid in this work. When I say your aid, I do not mean your swords; I do not mean your steel; the nation that cannot win its own deliverance, does not deserve it; the people who have the Parliament open to them, and who cannot walk in through the doors, deserve to be left outside. I do not ask your steel, but your pens; I do not ask your gold, but your brain, your sympathy. There is a mightier force in the world than the sword,—a mightier force in the world than the cannon's roar, and that mighty force is the force of public opinion which, though it gathers only like a breath of wind, as it sweeps across the mighty ocean of human life, sends wave and wave up, and wrecks the proudest ship that dares ride over it. And I plead to you because we mean to go on with our work; and when you read our London *Times,* our Saturday *Review,* our *Figaro,* when you read in some journal printed in your city by some man who ought to know better, I want you all to say: 'They are not so black as they are painted; they are men who are struggling now as we struggled once before, and by the memory of our grandfathers, not yet long dead, we will keep the hope of liberty living, and they shall not be taught that this Republic shall turn against them in their hour of need.' You must do more. You must act in your Republic thoroughly, so as to encourage us, and show us that ours is worth living for, on the other side. Thus you may serve us, and it is for this that I have come. I only speak what a plain man may say. A better speaker for our glorious cause would have told you things that would have moved you through and through, and if I had that skill and quickness of word I would, for my purpose here is such that I would do much to gain it; and if you can tell me any thought that could find the echo in you, and awake your spirit within you, despite yourselves, I would use it now, for I come to plead for you and with you. It is your interest, as well as ours, that there should be a Republic there. It is your interest as well as ours, for they mock you from the other side,—not we, not the people, but the few who wish to prevent us from imitating you, and try to make you hinder us in the work we are about. Why? If the English-speaking people were brothers, they could hold their own against the world. The sea is the road they ride as masters in. Their flag goes from shore to shore. There was a time when the England I speak of was the work-shop of the world, with its Birmingham, its Sheffield, with its Lyneside factories, and its coal and iron pits, digging out of the bowels of the earth, burning and melting there, and then sending its huge hammer down with force on the glowing mass,—each spark making a gold drop for others to grow rich by. But it is not so to-day. We have not the markets of the world open to us to-day. We cannot send our ships to every place to-day, with monopolies as of old; our wares do not find their markets to-day, as of old. We have got to make renewed efforts, and I should say to the men and women, by the memory of Hampden who struggled, and by the memory of Cromwell who won, show your brothers on the other side that it was not for want of courage and will you are the skeletons you are.

Against her present Majesty he had nothing to say. She was paid $2,500,000 a year. This might not be too much,—he would not say it was. American newspapers said it was not. Perhaps they knew all about it, but Englishmen paid it, and they did not. The speaker then referred to the opening of the Holborn Viaduct, and gave his description of the ceremonies, as compared with that given by the dailies. He had nothing to say against the Queen, but toward some of the male members of the family he could not feel equally friendly. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and the remainder of the family were all passed in review, and subjected to a severe scathing.

He went on to show that, if the act of Parliament were repealed, the House of Brunswick had no more right to the throne than any other family of equal ability and virtue. Parliament could take them off the throne; the British Monarchy was not hereditary. No man had a right to make social or political changes by force. The ballot, not the bullet. The sword could cut, but not weld together, and such a Republic as he desired could be accomplished by the people. Nothing was desperate if it was true and honest, for it could appeal and appeal, until it won that public opinion which was more powerful than the universe.

As a polished orator, as said before, Mr. Bradlaugh is not a success. When a speaker endeavors to add poetry to his oration by selecting figures of speech from clinical studies, he cannot be too careful. Mr. Bradlaugh committed a grievous error in this respect, and hundreds of his auditors after the lecture were discussing with manifest amusement a singular confusion in some of his figures. And when he wandered from the subject of reproduction to represent a Republic as being nurtured by a loving parent in its childhood, protected as a sister in its youth, and wooed as a lover in its maternity, by the same parent, there can have been but one opinion as to the care with which his peroration was prepared.

THE PENITENTIARY BATH.

Cold Baths Suppressed as a Punishment, but Kept Up as a "Medical Prescription"—Death Resulting in a Recent Case—Rumors of Foul Treatment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 16, 1873.

In my dispatch of Friday I mentioned the death of George Williams, one of the convicts at the Penitentiary, and gave what facts I was able to procure at that time, which were briefly to the effect that the physician of the prison had ordered him to be given a bath for the good of his health; that this was done; that Williams' head was held under water for a short time; that when the man was taken out he was dying, and that the physician reported that he was suffering from heart-disease, and that the shock of immersion killed him.

But, after thorough investigation of the whole matter, I am able to give a

STATEMENT OF THE ENTIRE CASE,

which, while it exonerates the Commissioners for any direct responsibility, shows that they have put in office, and retained there, subordinates who were unfit for their positions, and who have deliberately disobeyed the rules of the prison, as made by the Commissioners.

PRISON REGULATIONS.

Complaints had long ago been made in various quarters relative to the practice of punishing persons by ducking them, and at one of the regular monthly meetings of the Board, held on the 8th of July, 1873, and at which Messrs. Canisius and Bane were present, the following was adopted:

After due consideration, it was ordered, that plunging, submerging, or ducking convicts, under or in water, or ice and water, as punishment, be, and is, hereby, forbidden. And the Warden is instructed to deliver to the Deputy-Warden, and his assistant, a copy of this order.

This order was officially promulgated, and was well known to the Warden, the Deputies, and every person connected with the Prison; but it did not by any means meet with the approval of the rigid disciplinarians who had been accustomed to consider the use of cold water one of the most efficient means of bringing a refractory subject to submission. But, since it was the order, they obeyed it in form, and disobeyed it in spirit. From that time up to the present ducking has ceased to be given as a punishment. It is administered solely

FOR MEDICAL REASONS;

that is, if a convict refuses to work, the physician is called in, and, after examination, comes to the conclusion that his health would be improved by a cold bath. Hydropathy has become the official system of medicine of the Institution.

THE NEW DOCTOR.

When the new Board came in Dr. Bacon was the physician of the prison, and filled the place satisfactorily. But Mr. Bane, of Quincy, one of the Commissioners, had a brother-in-law named Mason, a dentist at Quincy, and he naturally wanted to do something for him. So Bacon was dropped, and Mason appointed in his place. The latter is a good fellow, and a graduate of some medical institution, but he has never practiced medicine. After leaving the College he turned his attention to dentistry, and has stuck to it for about twenty years. Soon after Mason began his labors, the Board saw he was not qualified, but nobody desired to disoblige Bane by shipping his relative, and so an offer was made to Dr. Bacon to keep him in for three months longer, at his usual rate of pay, in order to "coach" Mason, and teach him something about the practice of medicine. The Board was ready to employ and pay two doctors at the same time. Dr. Bacon rejected the proposition, and Mason was left to work out his own salvation as he best could. He has managed to fudge along without doing anything out of the way until the present time. He has prescribed

COLD BATHS FOR MEDICAL REASONS

when convicts became unruly, but never with fatal results, until the present case, that of Williams. This man was received at the Penitentiary from Madison County, Nov. 21, 1873, and was put to work in the shoe-shop. Like many of those who are new to the prison, he would not obey the rules, and was reported for not doing a day's work. He was put in solitary confinement for twenty-two hours, and, after standing it as long as he could, promised to go back to work and behave himself. But when taken back to the shoe-shop he again

REFUSED TO WORK,

and complained of a paralysis of the hands, which would not allow him to use his tools. Dr. Mason was sent for, and he examined the man. He bent his hands back and forth, and they flexed with so little difficulty that he concluded there was nothing the matter with them, and that Williams was shamming. Then it was that he ordered the bath for "medical reasons." What those reasons were cannot be ascertained.

This was Thursday. Friday morning the bath was administered by Deputy Wardens Hall and Sleeper, the former being Mayhew's successor, and long an officer in the prison. The man was

GIVEN ONE COLD-WATER BATH,

and was then ordered to put on his clothes. The temperature of the water is about 42 degrees, and is consequently intensely cold. The chilliness of the water had numbed him, and he was so slow in dressing that Sleeper and Hall thought he was still sulking, and ordered him to be put in again. This was done, and he was

HELD UNDER WATER

by Skinner and Myers, a couple of convicts, for a short time. How long it was cannot be ascertained. Those who were present disagree. One says it was five seconds, and another that it was a minute, while it is rumored around the prison that it was four minutes. But it is certain that when they took him out the second time he was gasping, and that he died a moment afterwards.

THE DOCTOR'S REPORT.

This result caused great consternation among those who had taken part in the affair, and they sent off for Dr. Mason, who came and dissected the man, and then wrote his report on the matter as follows:

J. W. Whem, Warden Illinois State Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR: On my arrival at the prison this morning I was informed there was a corpse in the bathroom. I also learned that the man had died soon after a cold bath, given by my direction.

I made a post-mortem examination, and found the walls of the heart ruptured. There was fatty degeneration of the heart, the thinness of the walls of the same predisposing to rupture when under the influence of excitement or unusual exertion. Yours truly,

D. H. MASON, Physician I. S. P.

THE DOCTOR TOOK OUT HIS HEART,

and has it now at the prison in alcohol, to serve as his voucher.

The uneasiness among the prison officers was very great, and the statements which have been made by the convict Foutz are corroborated by others around the prison.

THERE WAS NO CORONER'S INQUEST.

The man was put into a coffin and hurriedly buried, while those who were ordered to make the coffin were told that it was for Perfect, and also for a woman, both of which statements the men knew to be untrue. At first it was thought likely that the death of the man was due to the cause assigned by the physician, but

THE CONDUCT OF THE PRISON OFFICERS

in trying to cover up the affair is such as to show that Dr. Mason's explanation does not satisfy them.

Statements have been published lately in reference to the excellence of the discipline, and the falling off in the number of punishments ordered. But what was once called "punishment"

IS NOW KNOWN AS "MEDICAL TREATMENT,"

and this explains the apparent diminution in the number of punishments. Nor are the prison reports to be trusted on these points.

THE DISCIPLINE.

This man Foutz, who was discharged from the Missouri Penitentiary last year, came to the prison a year ago, and, after the new management came in, he was assigned to duty as one of the runners in the storeroom. There was a barrel of whisky there, which was used for dampening tobacco, of which Foutz stole about half a gallon, got drunk on part of it, and hid the remainder. When Capt. Hall found he had been drunk he went to Smith, then Warden, and wanted to know what report should be made. The man had been put in solitary confinement, and what cause was to be assigned? Smith said it would not do to report that a man had gotten drunk within the prison, since it would look badly, and hence no report at all was made of the punishment.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

It is pretty plain that the Commissioners are not to blame directly for Williams' death; but it is certain that Capt. Hall has violated the prison rules, and that Mason has shown his inefficiency.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

Continued improvement in the situation of the dry-goods market is noted. The past week has been an active one both in staple and fancy fabrics, and not only have former prices been thoroughly sustained all around, but in prints, cambrics, ticks, stripes, denims, and bleached and brown cottons, many of the more popular brands are ⅛@¼c higher. In addition to a more liberal consumptive demand there has recently been developed something of a speculative tendency, and present indications point to a further upward movement of prices of the staple textiles. While our market is well supplied with the different department goods there are no large stocks; hence holders are confident, showing no inclination to crowd sales at the ruling prices. Carpetings remain quiet at unchanged quotations. We clip the following from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The business of the week among manufacturers' agents has not been as active as many sanguine holders expected, owing probably to the large distributions made during the few previous weeks, and the aggregate sales of the various staple cotton productions have consequently been less liberal. The wholesale dealers of Chicago and other Western cities have availed themselves of the prevailing low prices to lay in needed supplies, and their free selections have been encouraged by an active home trade. The local jobbers have been employed in the distribution of assorted stocks to the near-by interior dealers, and the aggregate business of this department has probably been as large as usual at this stage of the season. The general tone of the market is decidedly healthful, and the indications are looked upon as favorable to the future traffic of this connection."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mystic River	10½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Mackinaw	9
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	9½
Augusta	10½	Empire State	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	8½
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Nonpareil	7½
Medford	11	Granite, B	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, C	10 c
Nashua R, 36-in	12	Indian Orchard, BB	9
Nashua O, 33-in	11	Indian Orchard, W	8½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Continental C	12
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Lawrence S	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Newmarket A	10
Salisbury E	11	Massachusetts B B	10
Salisbury R	10	Nevada A	9½
Salisbury O	9	Massachusetts E	9
Salisbury N	8	Portsmouth P	7
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Mohawk	6
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	11½c	Garner	8½c
Merrimac D	9½	Amoskeag	8
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9½
Dunnell	9	Shirting	8½@ 9½
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	10
American	9	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	9½c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	12½c	Amoskeag	11 c
Pequot satteens	12½	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12½	Canoe	9
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Fist	7 c	Garner	8½c
Washington	7	Warren	9
Lonsdale	8½		
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Cabot	13 c
New York Mills	17	Dwight Star	13
Wamsutta	17	Clinton C	10½
Pride of the West	20	Scott E	10
Langdon, GB	17½	Thorndike B	10
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Thorndike C	9
Lonsdale	14½	Green, H	8½
Androscoggin, L	14½	Green, G	9½
Hill	13½	Vaughan XX	8½
Blackstone, AA	12½		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	23	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Willow Brook, No. 1	21½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	25	Thorndike, A	12½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	10
Conestoga GM, 4-4	20	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		
DENIMS.			
York Blue	22½c	Curtis	17½c
Amoskeag	20½	Warren, AXA	21
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	20
Otis, AXA	21	Warren, CC	16½
Otis, BB	20	Uncasville UCA	16
Otis, CC	16½	Haymaker	13
Pearl River	22½	Boston	11
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	15½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	12½
Uncasville, A	11½@12½	American, 3-3	11½
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Carpet Warps	32½@33 c	Batts	9@20 c
Twines	34@35	Cotton Yarn	32½
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coats'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.15	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	[illegible]	Common wool	65½
Belgrade	90	Union	[illegible]
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@25 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	24 c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 35s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d. Rest unchanged. Receipts for the past three days, 17,000 qrs, of which 9,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8⅝d; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,900 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; sales uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November to January, 8¾d; nothing below middlings, deliverable December 8 5-16d; sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November, January, and February, 8⅞d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Steady; California white wheat, 13s 9d@14s 3d; red winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Corn, 35s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 17,000 brls; American, 9,049 brls.

Provisions—Mess pork, 62s. Cheese, 64s 6d. Cumberlands, 40s. Short rib, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 4¼ per cent, or ⅜ below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into Bank on balance to-day is £[illegible]. Consols for money, 91⅞@91¾; on account, 92@92⅛. United States bonds of '65, 94½; '67, 95½; 10-40s, 92½; new 5s, 92; New York Central, 72; Erie, 37½; Erie preferred, 59.

Sperm oil, 92@93s.

Turpentine, 30s 9d@31s.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Rentes, 58f 40c, without interest.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Wool in good demand and with an advancing tendency. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 54@56c; extra, 52@54c; medium, 54@55c; coarse, 50@52c; New York, Michigan, and Western fine, 48@50c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 57@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 32@35c; coarse and medium, washed, 33@35c; tub washed, 50@55c; Colorado washed, 25@30c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The trade movement was fairly active with agents of staple, cotton, and woolen fabrics; and jobbing branches were doing a moderate business for the coming holidays. The market for cotton goods is strong with an advancing tendency. Wide sheetings are active, and sold ahead; cotton is moving more freely; denims brisk in first hands; rolled jaconets selling well; fancy cassimeres in demand by clothiers and jobbers.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—Crude a little firmer; quoted at 70c@90c@$1.00. January, 13⅛c; February, 13¼c; March, 13⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—COTTON—A shade easier; middling upland, 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.45; common to good extra, 6.70@7.20; good to choice, $7.25@[illegible]; white wheat extra, $7.80@8.35; extra Ohio, $6.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled, closing lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1.57@1.58; do Milwaukee, $1.61@1.62; winter red Western, $1.[illegible]; common white Western, $1.65. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn unsettled and lower; receipts, [illegible] bu; Western mixed in store, 77½@79c; choice high mixed in store, 80c; do afloat, 79½@80c; new Western mixed afloat, 77@78c; old white Western, 84c. Oats heavy, lower, and unsettled; receipts, [illegible],000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 55@56c; white Western, 57@58c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and buoyant; Rio, 23@26c. Sugar and molasses strong. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5⅞c; refined, 13⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $13.00; Western prime mess, $15.00; new mess, March, $15.90@16.12½; February, $16.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; short clear, December, 7⅝c; long and short clear, cash, 7⅜c; February, 7⅞c; short clear, February, 8c; short rib, to arrive, 7⅛@7⅜c. Lard lower, closing firm; steam, cash and December, 8⅝c; January, 8⅝c; February, 9c; March, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Firm.

WHISKY—Closed heavy at $1.01½.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; sales of car lots at $1.45 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1.[illegible] for No. 2 do; $1.60 for white Western; $1.55 for amber Western. Corn dull and steady; sales 5,000 bu No. 2 Western mixed at 67c. Oats dull.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm, especially for grades below $[illegible], which are scarce. Wheat—Spring strong; small lots No. 2, $1.20; winter firm and quiet; No. 3 red wanted at $1.40; No. 2, $1.63. Corn inactive; held firmly; 61c, in east elevator. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 42c, on east track; 44@45c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye higher at 85c.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.25@14.50 for regular brands. Bulk meats unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; held firm; shoulders, 5⅜@5⅝c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7⅛c; buyers ask concessions. Packed lots of shoulders sold at 5⅛@5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c. Bacon nominal. Green meats, nothing doing. Sweet pickled hams, 15 lbs average, sold at 9c cash. Lard unsettled; no sales.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,745. The market opened dull and lower at $4.65@4.95, with most sales at $4.[illegible]; closed with packers demanding a further reduction of 40@50c.

CATTLE—In good demand, but scarce; Rough Texan, 1½@2½c; wintered, 2¾@3¼c; prime to choice natives, 4¼@5⅛c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat scarce and firm; sample, $1.[illegible]@1.48. Corn firm; new ear, 52@54c; old ear and shelled, 60c. Oats firm at 42@50c. Barley [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $15.00@15.25. Lard dull; steam held 8¼c; kettle, 8⅝c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7⅝c; clear, 8c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6[illegible]; clear, 6⅝c. Hams, 8@8¾c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.60@5.10; receipts, 4,[illegible].

WHISKY—In good demand; sales at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.15, cash; $1.15½@1.18¼ seller January. Oats steady; No. 2, 37c. Corn dull; No. 2, 58c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 78c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25. Bulk shoulders, loose; 5¼@5⅜c packed. Lard—Steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8⅜c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75@5.75; receipts, 3,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; held firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $5.00@9.50. Corn-meal dull at $3.35. Corn active and higher at 72c. Oats, 54@55c.

HAY—Quiet at $18.00@24.00.

BRAN—Higher at $17.50.

PROVISIONS—Bulkmeats dull and unsettled; shoulders, 6@6¼c; sides, 7¾@7⅞c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.62½; amber Michigan, $1.49½, cash; $1.52@1.52½@1.53½ seller January; $1.56½ seller February; No. 1 red, $1.51½. Corn dull; high mixed, 58½c, cash and seller January; 59½c seller February; new, 58c; low mixed, 57½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 44½c, cash; 45c seller January.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.80@5.90.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and easier; standard white in car-lots, 11½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.67½; No. 1, $1.58½@1.58¾; amber, $1.46. Corn steady at 60@63c. Oats in good demand at 40c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $15.00@15.50. Bulk meats quiet; clear ribs at 7⅛c; shoulders at 6c; clear sides at 7⅜c; all loose. Green shoulders at 5⅛@5⅜c; sides at 7@7⅛c. Lard steady; steam, 8@8⅛c; cash, 8⅜c February.

HOGS—Weaker; sales at $5.00@5.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; superfine, $3.00@5.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.58@1.60; amber, $1.64@1.68; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye, 75c. Corn quiet and steady; old and new yellow, 67@70c. Oats active; white, 57@58c; mixed, 53@55c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $16.00@16.50.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅛c; refined, 13⅛c.

WHISKY—$1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active and firmer; mixed Western, 77c. Oats firmer and scarce; mixed Western, 47@48c; white, 49@50c. Rye quiet at 88@90c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and unchanged.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady; good to choice Western roll and tubs, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Strong; fair to prime Rio held at 24@26c.

WHISKY—Very firm at $1.06.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn quiet; low mixed, 73c. Barley active.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—HAY—Firm; prime, $21.00; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00. Dry salt meats lower; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅜c. All others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair but less active; sales, 4,000 bales.

—A case was brought at this term of court against C. P. Squires & Co., to recover back money paid them for liquor sold and paid for in 1870. The parties at Fairfield brought the suit, they having sold the liquor long ago and got the money for the same. The firm of C. P. Squires & Co. does not deal in liquors as a business, but are in the wholesale drug trade, and keep a class of liquors for that line of business.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

TEA AND TAXES.

Important Meeting of Female Suffragists.

Renewal of the League and Covenant of 1770.

No More Tea to Be Poured Out to the Tyrant Man.

The Payment of Taxes to Be Resisted by Protesting and Agitating.

A meeting of twelve ladies interested in the cause of female suffrage was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Mrs. H. L. Gates, in Doré's Building. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock. With the punctuality characteristic of the sex, the ladies did not arrive until 3:12.

Mrs. Leonard was called to the chair.

Mrs. Gage, of New York, was introduced.

The Chair said the occasion was to make some preparation for a celebration of the "Tea-Party" in Boston Harbor.

REMARKS OF MRS. GAGE.

This was made more clear by Mrs. Gage, who explained that she came from the Centennial Commission. She thought the best method of celebrating the tea-party would be by the formation of an anti-tax league. But there was another tea-party. The masculine tea-party of Boston Harbor was preceded by three years by a ladies' league, whose members were bound not to use tea until the tax was repealed, which party was held 103 years ago. The men did not practice anything like the self-denial the ladies did, because the former sacrificed the King's tea, while the women destroyed their own. The women of that day had great influence with the other sex. And now as to the application. The women of to-day were in a state of bondage similar to that in which the men of that day were. They were in a state of taxation without representation, which was tyranny, and the only fitting celebration of the Boston tea-party of 103 years ago was the formation of an anti-tax league. The law assumed that a woman acquiesced in the expenditure of money to hang her and to pay the Judge for sentencing her. The State was ever a despot, and the individual the only safe government.

The results of this assumption were most "momentious." Government had assumed to put its finger on every relation of woman. Churches and schools, ministers and priests, colleges, court-houses, houses of correction and refuge, and city halls were exempt from taxation, and men were aroused against the exemption, and would mend it. But woman had to bear her full share in taxation without participating in law-making. Miss Anthony was fined for living up to the principles of representation, but (the speaker was glad, very glad to admit it) the United States had failed hitherto to collect a penny of that fine, although its representatives had followed her about the streets to get it from her. [Smiles.] The money used to prosecute Miss Anthony was illegally collected. [More smiles.] When individual property rights were not recognized, the individual was in a degraded condition.

Women were especially imposed upon in assessment matters, because they had not the right to vote. Mrs. Gage cited the New York Assessment law. The pronouns "he" and "him" were supposed to include woman in paying taxes, but not in voting taxes. "Taxation without representation" had become an "intellectual axiom" in the United States, and Mrs. Gage called the attention of the ladies to the fact that it was an "intellectual axiom" as well as any other axiom. In fact, in Sweden and Russia, woman could vote upon her property. If all the property in the City of Chicago were owned by women, except one block, the man who owned that block could call a meeting whenever he liked, could elect himself Mayor, and policeman, and City Treasurer, and Board of Public Works, and Mayor's Clerk, and Sidewalk-Inspector, with a tremendous salary.

Mrs. Gage hoped the ladies would have petitions presented asking that they be relieved from the payment of taxes until they have the ballot allowed them. Mrs. Gage finally discussed Susan B. Anthony's trial, and expressed an opinion that the judiciary of the country was more dangerous than the criminal class. The trial of Miss Anthony was a "put-up matter" for the sake of crushing out the rebellious spirit among women. Miss Anthony would have voted again if her name had not been removed from the poll-book. Mrs. Gage had endeavored to vote, but could not. About an hour was taken up in the retailing of incidents of the trial of Miss Anthony, and what Judge Hunt said, and what Miss Anthony said, and what Judge Selden said, and what Judge Hunt ought to have said, and what he ought not to have said.

NO MORE TEA FOR MEN.

Mrs. Loomis offered the following:

Whereas, One hundred years ago, our fathers asserted the principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, and successfully resisted the attempt of Great Britain to enforce taxation, without allowing representation, by *violence*, throwing the taxed tea into Boston Bay; therefore,

Resolved, That 100 years is quite long enough for men in this country to have learned the lesson themselves which they taught the mother country, in the application to woman; and that it is high time that women who are taxed without representation should follow their example in all ways in their power until representation shall be conceded to her.

Resolved, That tea is as good to test the principle now as it was 100 years ago; and, instead of turning it out, the women should unitedly refuse to turn out a drop for the tyrant man until he concedes her representation at the polls.

THE ANTI-TAX LEAGUE.

Mrs. Leonard offered the following:

Resolved, That as "men" our grandfathers declared, one hundred years ago, that taxation without representation was unjust tyranny; and

Resolved, That by strenuous efforts of —— and ceaseless resistance to that tyranny they brought about representation; and

Resolved, That, as "men" have not advanced one step in civilization in their treatment towards woman in this respect, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we band ourselves together to resist the taxation of woman, and we use the amounts of money heretofore paid for taxes (together with such other as it may be in our power to obtain for that purpose) to assist each other in defending ourselves against this tyranny.

Mrs. Leonard's resolutions were adopted, and the question of action was discussed.

REBELLION AND SECESSION.

A rather cadaverous-looking lady, with very short hair, suggested that the meeting form an independent government of women, and refuse to submit to the government of man.

Mrs. Leonard thought it would be advisable to devise some means of backing up their government.

The short-haired lady said she only wanted to do what was right.

A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Mrs. Leonard did not see the necessity for doing what was right. Many wrong things had been done since the creation of the world, and she expected to do a great many more herself.

A vote was taken on the question. The ladies who were willing to join were requested to raise their hands.

Two hands were raised.

This was discouraging. Would not any more ladies join?

The ladies wanted to know what they would have to do.

"Resist the payment of taxes," explained the Chair.

SHE TAKES HER HAND FROM THE PLOW.

The lady who wanted a separate Government withdrew her vote. She thought, on consideration, that she would pay her taxes.

The other ladies wanted to know how they could resist their taxes, without having their property sold over their heads.

PROTESTATION AND AGITATION.

The Chair explained that protest and agitation were all that anybody could expect of them, whereupon five other ladies signified their desire to protest and agitate in so noble a cause as relates to taxes.

Mrs. Harriett Brooks was elected Secretary, but declined to act, as she could not see without glasses, and she hadn't any. She wouldn't have time, any way.

Mrs. Loomis moved that Mrs. Leonard be President of the new organization, which was agreed to.

Mrs. Loomis moved to adjourn, but Mr. Gage wanted time to prepare a resolution.

HELP THE WIDOWS.

The Chair said she knew of thirteen widows living along a line of railroad who were to be taxed, and there were twenty men. The women voted, but the men out-voted them, and the road was built, leaving the widows desolate. Women, the speaker said, were very peculiar circumstanced. Hence, she thought, there would be widows in Illinois who would aid the cause. She knew a great many widows.

[illegible] SOMETHING FOR POSTERITY.

[illegible] stated some resolutions she had been laboring over, and presented them to the meeting, and they were adopted as the resolutions of the Association:

Resolved, That the action of the women of 1770, in forming themselves into a league to resist taxation by the non-use and destruction of the tea contained in their own canisters, was the original "tea-party," the real origin of the male tea-party in Boston Harbor three years afterwards; and,

Resolved, That as our foremothers declared they took this action as a matter of principle, and with a view to benefit their posterity, it behooves us, their descendants, to honor their foresight, and show ourselves worthy of their self-sacrifice, by forming ourselves into an Anti-Tax League, to protest against the injustice of taxing women while denying them representation.

The meeting adjourned to meet Jan. 16, 1874, at the same place, Mrs. Gates and Mrs. Gage solemnly protesting against any votes of thanks for services rendered.

GENERAL TICKET AGENTS.

Attempt to Hold a Private Meeting Frustrated.

Their Meditations on the "Scalper's Song."

A meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the General Ticket Agent's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Previous to the meeting, the TRIBUNE reporter was told that their proceedings were strictly private, but he might say that they met for the purpose of fixing their passenger rates, but the reporter, seeing by their countenances that something exceedingly important was going to happen, made up his mind to find out what they were about, and was soon in a position where he could take notes without being seen.

Before the meeting was called to order, Sam Powell, of the Burlington Road, took the precaution to bolt and lock the door and tightly close the transoms and registers, that the reporter "who always reports our secret meetings" should be unsuccessful for once. "Now," said Mr. Powell, after having taken the additional precaution of looking up the chimney, "he will not have a report of this meeting, any way."

Gen. F. R. Meyers, the General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, took the chair, and Samuel Powell acted as Secretary.

Gen. Meyers stated that the object of their meeting was to consider a song which had been issued by the scalpers, in answer to the circular he had lately issued because a General Ticket Agent of a rival road had turned "Judas" and sold him to the scalpers. Although he had made all possible concessions to the scalper, still "they are not happy," as would be seen by a song of which a few stanzas are given:

SONG OF THE "SCALPER."

Of course you've seen the last thing out,
I know you have without a doubt,
A circular from that pompous Scout,
The Chairman of the Committee.
He says that he is not to blame,
We had no right to use his name,
But to us he is still the same,
The Chairman of the Committee.

CHORUS—
Oh! break up scalping, take a stand,
And stop commissions if you can;
They'll not stay by you, not a man;
You Chairman of the Committee.

A Convention he one day did call
Of Ticket Agents, one and all,
In the Pacific's mammoth hall,
This Chairman of the Committee.
There were twenty men with brains to spare,
And thirteen more who didn't care,
The leading man, of course, was there,
This Chairman of the Committee.

"Scalpers here are getting thick,
The tickets they sell would make one sick;
We'll stop this thing, and that right quick,"
Says the Chairman of the Committee.
"St. Louis tickets bought everywhere
For seven dollars,—that's not fair;
Eleven's the rate, you 'are aware,'"
Says the Chairman of the Committee.

"This paying commissions is not right,
The money market is rather tight,
You must admit that travel's light,"
Says the Chairman of the Committee.
"The agents now have a fortune made
Off the commissions we have paid,
On their exchequer we must raid,"
Says the Chairman of the Committee.

"Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Meyers, after having read the song, "what are you going to do about it?"

Mr. W. P. Johnson, of the Illinois Central, thought they ought to sing the song, and they could then form a better judgment of the merits and demerits of the document.

Gen. Meyers thought that Mr. Smith, of the Rock Island, was an excellent man to sing the solo parts, he being accustomed to such songs, having manufactured some similar documents for their railway guide.

Mr. Smith said he could not sing, but his partner, Mr. St. John, had a splendid voice, and he would undoubtedly comply with their request.

After some persuasion, Mr. St. John consented. He sang with great feeling, and was well supported in the choruses by the other General Ticket Agents.

Mr. Johnson moved to adjourn across the way for ten minutes. It was carried unanimously, and they marched in a body to the Atlantic Hotel, on the other side of the street.

On reassembling, Mr. Meyers was informed that he was wanted immediately at his office, and he begged to be excused, and left.

Mr. St. John said it was no use to go on without a Chairman, and he therefore moved that the meeting adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT A. KINZIE.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert A. Kinzie, U. S. A., took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The deceased had formally joined the Roman Catholic Church at the time of his marriage, and the last rites were paid to his mortal remains at the St. James Roman Catholic Church, on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. At the appointed hour, a large number of relatives and friends being present, high mass was said, and the impressive ceremonies of the Church were performed by Father Reardon, who made a short address to the congregation before the funeral services took place.

He said that it might have appeared strange to some that Col. Kinzie's funeral should be held in that church, but that the deceased, having once deliberately entered the Roman Catholic Church, and never having severed his connection with it, was still a member of it, and, as such, was entitled to the offices of the priests of that faith in this, the last act of sympathy and friendship. Col. Kinzie was a man whose name was a household word in Chicago, and he was eminently in unison with the spirit of Chicago. He was a man of sterling character and honesty. While his life presented no brilliant succession of great deeds, he was a man who would be remembered as "Good Col. Kinzie." So far as the speaker had been acquainted with him, he had always been an upright, true, generous, and good man. He was an earnest, warm-hearted friend, and his virtues far outran his vices.

At the conclusion of the funeral services, the coffin containing the remains were carried to the hearse, and the friends of the family took carriages for Graceland Cemetery, where the family lot is situated. On the coffin, which was covered with flowers, was a plate giving the name of the deceased, his rank, date of death, and age.

The pall-bearers were Gen. Rucker, Gen. Clark, Gen. Baird, Col. McFeely, Dr. Dyer, Dr. Tuck, Mr. William Clark, and Judge Skinner. The order of the funeral procession was as follows: The clergy; the pall-bearers; Gen. Sheridan and staff; the hearse; the family and relatives; the Sisters of Charity; and a long array of friends in carriages.

THE LATE DR. MILTON PARKER.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society held Monday evening, Dec. 15, the following action was taken regarding the death of Dr. Milton Parker:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst Dr. Milton Parker, after a long life of activity and usefulness,

Resolved, That in his death the medical profession has lost a competent and conscientious member, humanity an exemplar, and society an accomplished gentleman.

Resolved, That the Chicago Medical Society deeply deplores the bereavement of his family and friends, and extends to them its heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished, for publication, to the medical journals and daily papers of this city, and that the family and friends be informed of the action of the Society.

Holiday Goods.

Those who intend or desire to present their friends with Christmas gifts of jewelry, should visit the elegant establishment of Mr. J. B. Mayo, in the Palmer House, and see what he has on exhibition. He has just returned from the East with a magnificent stock of holiday wares, which he procured from overstocked manufacturers, and will sell without regard to cost. It is his intention to get rid of the stock before New Year's, and will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Rountree Elected County Attorney.

The Hon. Hugh McLaughlin Becomes Warden of the Hospital.

The Building of a New Court-House To Be Postponed One Year.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. This being the day set apart for the election of the various county officers, there was a full board present, and the number of interested lobbyists was also unusually large. The Chairman requested all those not members of the Board to step outside the railing, but, for all that, several candidates remained inside, and industriously circulated tickets among the Commissioners. As it was understood that the slate was fully made up, the contest for places was not attended with much excitement.

On motion of Commissioner Bogue, the special order was temporarily suspended, in order to pass upon the salary of the County Superintendent of Schools, and the previous action of the Board was reconsidered, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers.

Commissioner Bogue nominated for County Attorney the present incumbent, James P. Root, whose special fitness for the position he dwelt upon briefly.

Commissioner Lonergan nominated John M. Rountree.

Commissioner Harrison nominated Francis Adams, whose service in fighting for the payment of taxes were urged in support of his claims.

Commissioner Jones was called to the chair during the progress of the balloting. The first was an informal ballot, and resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 15, of which Rountree received 9, Root 4, Adams 1, and Carter H. Harrison 1.

On motion of Commissioner Lonergan, the ballot was declared formal, and Mr. Rountree was pronounced duly elected.

For County Agent, Commissioner Harris nominated John Diedeo, the present incumbent, who received 14 votes, and was declared elected.

For Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, Commissioner Lonergan nominated George H. Kimberly.

Commissioner Harris nominated the present incumbent, L. R. Lines.

The result of the first ballot was 12 votes for Kimberly, and 3 votes for Lines. Mr. Kimberly was declared elected.

Dr. J. W. Tope, the present Physician of the Insane Asylum, was re-elected without opposition.

For Warden of the County Hospital, Commissioner Ashton nominated H. McLaughlin, a member of the Legislature of Cook County,—a fact which Mr. Ashton cited as proof of his peculiar fitness for the position of Warden.

Commissioner Singer nominated G. W. Reynolds, the present incumbent.

Commissioner Harris nominated H. N. Heald.

The first ballot gave 9 votes for McLaughlin, 4 for Reynolds, and 2 for Heald. Mr. McLaughlin was declared elected.

For County Physician, Commissioner Roelle nominated Dr. F. Henrotin.

Commissioner Harrison nominated Dr. W. J. Johnson.

Dr. Henrotin received 10 votes, Dr. Johnson 4, and Dr. McLaughlin 1. Dr. Henrotin was declared elected.

Henry Cunningham and A. J. Mason were nominated for janitor of the Court-House. Mr. Mason was elected.

John Cuddy was re-elected janitor of the county portion of the City Hall.

Joseph Kuhn was elected watchman of the Court-House, and Henry Kneip watchman of the county's portion of the City Hall.

This finished the elections, and the Board proceeded to the regular order of business.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, to the effect that the pay of a Deputy Sheriff cannot be altered during his term of office, was concurred in.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Commissioner Clough submitted the following:

Whereas, The late financial trouble has so disturbed the business and labor of the country as to make it difficult for a large portion of our citizens to pay their ordinary taxes; and

Whereas, Any unusual taxation will impose a burden upon the people of this County which they ought not to be called upon to bear; therefore,

Resolved, That all action having in view the building of a new Court-House or other county buildings, except such as are now in process of construction, is hereby postponed until the 1st day of December, 1874.

Commissioner Crawford urged delay in the matter, though he approved of the resolution. No present action ought to be taken.

Commissioner Harrison thought there was every reason for passing the resolution. The people should not be called upon to bear burdens which could be postponed.

Commissioner Clough spoke earnestly in behalf of tax-payers, and in favor of the passage of the resolution. The question ought to be set at rest for a time.

Commissioner Crawford moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Crawford, Herting, Johnson, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, Ashton—7.

Nays—Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Singer—8.

Commissioner Crawford moved to lay the resolution on the table temporarily. This motion was lost by precisely the same vote as above.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Singer—8.

Nays—Crawford, Herting, Johnson, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, Ashton—7.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

First Day of the Tournament at Dexter Park.

The Illinois Pigeon-Shooting Tournament, which is to decide who is the most successful pigeon-popper in the State, began yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park, under circumstances which must be considered very favorable for this season of the year. The event of the day was a handicap sweepstakes, with a $5 entrance fee, each to shoot at five birds from an H or T trap, according to toss. There were eighteen entries, making up a sum of $90, which was divided into prizes, as follows: First prize, $45; second prize, $27; third prize, $18. The traps were set to the west of the members' stand, in the midst of a mud swamp about two feet in depth, which the boys had to wade through in trapping each bird, and the line of the marksmen's sight was almost directly towards the sun, a fact which had a very decided effect in causing poor shooting when the sun began to get low. The birds which Wachter had gotten were of the right kind, being very strong fliers, especially the blue rockets, which evinced a determination to fall out of bounds, which on more than one occasion proved exasperating to the marksmen. Th[illegible] was conducted according to the usual [illegible] of shot being one and a quart[illegible] following is a list of the com[illegible] handicapped distances, and b[illegible]:

Name.		Birds.
F. McDougal		1 0 0 1 1
J. Ruble		1 1 1 1 1
W. H. Calvert	24	0 0 1 1 1
E. Thomas, Jr.	25	1 1 1 1 0
J. J. Kinman	27	1 0 1 1 1
W. A. Johnson	25	0 0 1 1 0
A. Price	25	0 1 1 1 1
J. Davidson	24	1 0 0 1 0
H. A. Sherman	25	1 1 1 1 1
W. B. Haworth	25	1 1 1 1 1
D. T. Elston	25	0 0 0
H. W. Baldwin	24	1 0 1 1 1
J. McCormick	23	1 1 1 1 0
H. Crawford	25	1 1 1 1 1
J. McCann	25	1 1 0 1 0
W. D. Sampson	24	0 0 0 1 1
W. Price	23	1 0 0 1 0

The ties for first prize were J. Ruble and H. N. Sherman, of Beloit, W. B. Haworth, of Quincy, and H. Crawford, of Chicago. In shooting off, Haworth and Crawford got four birds each, and agreed to divide first money. In the competition for second prize, W. Price, of Chicago, and H. W. Baldwin, of Rochelle, got four birds each, and also agreed to divide the stake. The third prize fell to F. McDougal, of Beloit.

The match being over, impromptu contests were gotten up, in which, after the setting of the sun, some very good shooting was made.

One or two of the sportsmen, who had made particularly poor shooting, were very anxious that their names should not be published, and even went so far as to alter their names in Wachter's score-book, a procedure which is contrary to all rule. Thus a "party of the name of Johnson," whose score showed three lost birds out of five, wrote the word Gander over his name, but this was too weak to avail him anything, and his orinthological pseudonym is dispensed with in the report of the match.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, the shooting for the medal will commence, the conditions being the same as in yesterday's match, and the handicaps as announced in THE TRIBUNE of the 7th, the number of birds, however, being fifteen. A disposition of the traps on firmer ground if possible, and not directly between the shooter and the sun, will add materially to the pleasures of to-day's sport.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Statistics for the Week.

Measures Adopted to Check the Spread of Small-Pox.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. Sanitary Superintendent Miller, Health-Officer Reid, Dr. Schloetzer, and Messrs. Bateham and Moore were present.

MORE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The Sanitary Committee submitted the following:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the application of the Sanitary Superintendent for additional Sanitary Inspectors, having had the same under advisement, recommend that the Sanitary Superintendent be instructed to employ such number of physicians as he may deem necessary (not to exceed three in each division) to cause a general inspection, vaccination, and revaccination; such work to be done under the immediate supervision of the regular Inspectors, and at first carried out thoroughly in the immediate vicinity of the small-pox cases, and for one block in each direction, and then pushed from house to house until completed throughout the city,—a complete record to be kept of each case, and the salaries of such Inspectors to be fixed by the Board.

Mr. Bateham objected to increasing the expenditure of the Board, and suggested as an amendment that the Sanitary Police force be decreased, and the money thus saved applied to defraying the expense of the proposed enlargement of the inspection force.

Drs. Miller and Johnson said it would not be safe to reduce the Sanitary Police force just at present. Both spoke in favor of increasing the number of Inspectors, as small-pox was spreading, and pointed to the freedom from the disease enjoyed in New York, London, and Paris, where the visitation system was adopted years ago.

The report was concurred in, Mr. Bateham voting in the negative.

CUTTING OFF SANITARY POLICEMEN.

Mr. Bateham moved that, if practicable and legal, five Sanitary Policemen be suspended for two months, and their salaries devoted to paying the extra Sanitary Inspectors called for. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE WEEKLY MORTALITY.

Sanitary Superintendent Miller read his weekly mortality report, which was placed on file. It showed the total number of deaths to have been 116, of which 18 were caused by convulsions, 8 by small-pox, 8 by pneumonia, 7 by enteritis, and 7 by consumption. Thirty-eight were under 1 year. The deaths of males numbered 66, and those of females, 50; 39 were married, and 77 single; 2 were colored, and 114 white. A comparison with the preceding week showed a decrease of 16. The Sixth and Sixteenth Wards headed the mortality list with 13 deaths each. There were no deaths in the First, Second, and Eleventh Wards.

SMALL-POX.

The number of houses infected by small-pox at the close of the week was 31. The report closes with a recommendation concerning small-pox. While the number of deaths from the disease were less than in the preceding week, the number of infected houses was greater, and a tendency to spread was noticeable. The Superintendent asks for additional Inspectors, so that a general inspection and vaccination may be carried on, and calls attention to the fact that this is done in other cities, especially in New York. The beneficial result was apparent in the immunity from small-pox which the latter city at present enjoys. It was impossible for the Board to protect the city from the dread disease with the small force of men at its command, and, as it was responsible to the people for the preservation of public health, the expense which an increase of the force of Inspectors would necessitate should not be weighed. It would be false economy.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The weekly report of the Health Officer, Dr. John Reid, was also read and placed on file. It showed the number of nuisance notices served to have been 264, and the number of nuisances abated 232. The number of sewer connections made was 19. The report commends the manner in which the general scavenger work of the city was prosecuted during the week.

The Board then adjourned.

MICHIGAN SALT.

Annual Report of the State Inspector—Increase in the Production Over Last Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 16.—The annual report of the State Salt Inspector for the year ending Dec. 15, 1873, shows the following amount of salt inspected:

	Barrels.
Fine salt	746,702
Packers'	23,671
Solar	32,967
Second quality	20,706
Total	823,346

This is the largest amount ever inspected in one year in this State, being an increase of 98,865 barrels over last year. The duty on this salt is $12,350, and the expenses of collection and inspection during the past year have been $11,393, leaving a balance of $957. Since the last report the salt-producing territory has been enlarged. Three new wells have been put down in Huron County, at Port Hope, New River and Port Austin. Bay County has shown a marked increase in its salt product, seven new steam and pan blocks having been put in operation. During the same time, two steam and two kettle-blocks have been destroyed by fire, and two kettle blocks abandoned. In Saginaw County two steam and one new pan block have been put in operation, and three kettle and one steam block destroyed by fire. The quality of the salt manufactured has been raised to a higher standard, and much effort is being made in this direction.

POULTRY IN IOWA.

First Exhibition of the State Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 16.—The first exhibition of the Iowa State Poultry Association commenced here to-day in the City Hall. The arrivals thus far have been liberal, different sections of the State being represented. The Rev. A. B. Kendig, President, and the other officers of the Association are at their posts, and are sparing no pains to make the exhibition a success. The Secretary has numerous advices that other exhibitors are on the way, who will probably arrive by the various trains to-night. A large attendance of visitors is expected to-morrow.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society commenced its sessions in this village last night. President G. W. Griggs delivered the annual address. He referred to the fact that the Society is out of debt for the first time in many years, and claimed that the last fair was the most successful ever held in the State. He spoke of the exhibition in detail, and recommended that more liberal premium be given in the future than heretofore for butter and cheese; and also recommended that the time for holding the fair be not less than ten days. He urged liberal premiums for horses. A number of protests against horses trotted at the exhibition in September were referred to committees for investigation. Not much was said about the location of the next fair, but East Saginaw will probably be chosen.

Wendell & Hyman.

We desire to call the public attention to the old and reliable jewelry house of Wendell & Hyman, at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. They have opened for the coming holiday trade the handsomest stock of fine watches, jewelry, and fancy goods in this city. The fact that they are paying low rents, and are under a comparatively smaller expense than their State street competitors, as well as their direct importation from first European manufacturers, facilitates their intentions of offering special inducements to their numerous patrons, and letting them have the full benefit of these advantages.

Oyster Depot.

As the holidays are now approaching, and rich and poor are looking forward to the niceties of the season we would advise them to call at Ruth's Oyster and Fish Depot, 157 Dearborn street. Here can be found the finest selection of oysters in kegs or cans, and the best of solid meat oysters by the quart or gallon; also salt water fish of all varieties. Church festivals, family parties, etc., supplied on shortest notice.

Fine Quality and Style.

The well-known "Wendell & Hyman Standard American Stem-Winder Gold Watch" is unequaled as to quality, style, and comparatively low price, and we recommend every one to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Cook County Convention.

Reports of Progress Made—Methods of Work—Officers Elected.

MORNING SESSION.

The Cook County Sunday-School Convention met yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church. Mr. A. J. Bell, of Austin, presided pro tem. and Mr. G. C. Stebbins led the singing.

ORGANIZATION.

After the opening exercises of singing and prayer, on motion of B. F. Jacobs, the Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of B. F. Jacobs, John Fairbanks, and J. H. Cole, retired to an ante-room to select officers. On the return of the Committee they recommended the following-named persons for officers, and the report was accepted and adopted:

President—F. G. Ensign, of Chicago; Secretary, J. W. Dean, of Chicago.

Business Committee—E. B. Porter, Selden Fish, William Blackstone, John Fairbanks, and Julius Wooster.

Committee on Entertainment—F. H. Revell, J. W. Dean, James Benham, A. J. Bell, and D. A. Norton.

STATISTICS.

The Rev. Samuel Young, of Bloom, made a short address, and Mr. Porter, by aid of a map of Cook County, showed the extent of the organization of the Sunday-school.

Mr. Porter spoke of the schools of the county, and reported the number in each place as follows:

Rich, 3 schools; Orland, 8; Bremen, 3; Thornton, 5; Lemont, 4; Palos, 2; Worth, unknown; Blue Island, 2; Calumet, 1, with a lady superintendent; Hyde Park, 11; Lake, 4; Lyons, unknown; Riverside, 3; Proviso, 1; Oak Park, 1; Leyden, 3; Jefferson, 3; Bowmanville, 1; Evanston, 8; Niles, 6; Desplaines, 2; Park Ridge, 2; Waineville, 1; Elk Grove, no Protestant school; Schaumberg, 0; Hanover, 1; Barrington, 5; Palatine, 5; Wheeling, 5; Northfield, 3; New Trier, 4; Chicago, about 175.

Reports were heard from Blue Island and from this city. Dr. C. R. Blackall, of the Second Baptist Church, said their school was, as it commenced, prosperous. Mr. Julius Wooster, of St. George Mission School, said his people were rejoicing in having a good Sabbath-school. John Fairbanks, of Clinton Street Mission, reported nearly 600 attendance at his school.

Gen. T. H. Brown, living in the southern part of the city, spoke of his long ride—about twelve miles—every Sunday to attend the old Erie Street Mission, on the North Side. He had been Superintendent of this school for over twenty-two years, and had always been very prompt and regular in his attendance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session in the afternoon was opened with prayer by S. L. Brown, followed by the singing of a hymn by the members of the Convention. After prayer and another hymn, Mr. Brown spoke briefly on the words of Jesus Christ to His disciples just previous to His crucifixion.

METHODS AND PLANS OF WORK.

On the question of Methods and Plans of Township Work, Mr. Rogers and Dr. Woodward of McHenry, were called upon to give some accounts of the work done and manner of doing it in their county. They stated that the seventeen townships had been divided into four districts, with a Secretary for each. Organization was begun last winter. Sunday afternoon was found to be the best time for the meetings, at which, after the usual services, five-minute addresses were allowed. Seven townships had already been organized, and it was intended to organize them all; also to hold one-day conventions in each township, in which the afternoons should be devoted to discussion, and the evenings to addresses.

THE WORK ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. E. Bayliss then gave an account of the work in Fulton City, and Mr. W. H. Sweetland, of Newark, Ill., reported progress in his locality. He stated that a young lady in that township, finding the Sunday-school suspended, undertook to organize it herself. She had been eminently successful, having awakened so much interest as to obtain a large attendance, and also a considerable sum to aid in the establishment of a library, etc.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mr. D. L. Moody then called the roll of townships of Cook County, and, on motion, the following-named persons were chosen Vice-Presidents of the respective townships preceding each name:

New Trier, C. H. Howard; Northfield, Eli B. F. Lewis; Wheeling, W. H. Dunton; Palatine, Rauson Cluck; Schomberg, Mrs. H. P. Williams; Maine, Marcus W. Smith; Niles, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross; Leyden, J. H. Mitchell; Jefferson, W. H. Burnard; Lake View, D. W. Whittle; Proviso, H. W. Small; Cicero, A. J. Bell; Lyons, J. L. Wells; Palos, R. W. Griffin; Worth, M. C. Ames; Calumet, A. J. Colby; Orland, William Jackson; Bremen, Christian Andres; Rich, Jonathan Rich; Bloom, George H. Caskey; Hyde Park, J. H. Cole.

CLASS-TEACHING.

After singing several inspiriting Sunday-school hymns, the Convention adjourned to the larger room to observe the course of instruction pursued by Mrs. Partridge, of St. Louis. The Second Baptist Church kindly furnished a class for the purpose. The system adopted by Mrs. Partridge is not only very well adapted to the needs of a Sunday-school class, but is quite interesting to older persons. Mrs. Partridge will address the meeting this evening on "Infant Class-Teaching." She wishes to have a class of about 300 children present, if possible.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening a small audience was present, and after prayer and the usual exercises, the

REV. ... L. THOMPSON

made a few remarks upon the usefulness of Sunday-school work. He advocated a scientific method of instruction, to bring souls to Jesus. He thought that the Sunday-schools should have a doctrine of evolution, but he didn't think it necessary to go back to the monkeys. He considered that children had a remarkable influence in the Church, and quoted several anecdotes to show, after the manner of the house that Jack built, that the child was the power that moved the world; that is, the child pulling at its mothers' apron worried the mother, who bothered the father, who cast the vote, that built up our social and political system. The speaker desired co-operation, and referred to the success of the Farmers, who, with their little song of "Oats, peas, beans, and barley grows," had made the railway kings of the country tremble. The teachers needed to get together for the purpose of eliciting information from each other. Work was necessary, and the most important work was to be done among the children.

Mr. Thompson made a reference to a supposititious action of Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar, from which he drew quite a valuable inference, but nothing of the kind was ever done, and he would have been deservedly defeated had he performed such a maneuvre.

DR. GOODSPEED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's remarks, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed suggested that the Doxology be sung and the congregation dismissed, but, on being urged, he consented to make a few remarks. He advocated a regular attendance of teachers, so that the children could always be sure of meeting their own instructor. He spoke of the necessity for sympathetic teaching from the heart, since nothing could so move souls as the knowledge that another soul was laboring for them. He wished all teachers would pray incessantly. Persistent prayers were the only efficacious kind, the only prayers that were answered. Mr. Goodspeed closed with a number of instances of the efficacy of persistent prayer, and, after singing and prayer, the Convention adjourned.

TO-DAY.

The Sunday-School Convention of the First Illinois District, will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the Methodist Church Block. After organizing, the different counties will make reports and suggest plans of work. At noon the usual daily prayer-meeting takes place. In the afternoon there will be a teachers' meeting at 2:45 o'clock, led by Dr. Jewell or B. F. Jacobs. An hour will be devoted to methods and modes of study and work, and the evening services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, will consist of addresses by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, LL. D., and D. W. Whittle.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Although business on the railroads has vastly improved since the panic, and the returns this month compare favorably with those of the corresponding month last year, still they keep on making retrenchments wherever it can possibly be done. It has been stated before that most of the railroads, shortly after the panic, reduced their hours of labor from ten to nine hours, discharging most of their construction gangs, and reduced the pay of employes and clerks from 6 to 15 per cent. The conductors and engineers who were heretofore excluded from the general reduction were lately also reduced 10 per cent. It is now stated that on the 1st of January another general reduction will take place. The Illinois Central has taken the initiative in this movement, and have already given notice that their time of labor will be reduced from nine to eight hours a day. Many of the employes will be discharged, and the remainder will have their pay still further reduced. But, in justice to the Illinois Central, it must be stated that, with this additional reduction, the pay of their employes will be still as high as that on other roads, this line having paid the highest wages of any running into the city.

SANDY LAKE.

The name of the station upon the Franklin Division of the Lake-Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad will hereafter be known as Sandy Lake, to correspond with the name of the Post-Office at that place.

Speaker Blaine and "Sunset" Cox.

On Monday last Cox was more than usually active, spunky, and irrepressible in the House. He was continually at the front, "catching on the fly," and rampaging around generally. Finally, when the House came to an agreement to proceed with the debate on the Salary bill in twenty-minute speeches, Cox dispatched a page with the following note:

"DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Put me down for twenty minutes. S. S. C."

To which the Speaker replied:

"DEAR COX: I would be delighted if I could keep you down half that time. J. G. B."

—The School Board of Dayton, O., has just paid out $37 for repairing musical pitch-pipes, which cost 37 cents apiece. There must be at least 1,000 pitch-pipes at that rate in use in the Dayton schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE

KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.

This WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, Mozart's Immortal Opera, The Marriage of Figaro.

Joint appearance of the three Prime Donne, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, W. CARLTON, ED. SEGUIN, HENRY PEAKES, W. H. TILLA, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, The Marriage of Figaro. (With the same Grand Cast.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—Benefit of Miss KELLOGG. Lucia di Lammermoor.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as....LUCIA

Mr. HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL, &c.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Farewell Matinee, Faust. Mrs. JENNY VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HABELMANN, CARLTON, and PEAKES.

SATURDAY EVENING, Grand Farewell Kellogg Night. A Great Representation. The whole Kellogg Company, in an Admirable Entertainment.

FRANK A. HOWSON..........Conductor.

Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

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LOTTA,

IN HER NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDY,

ZIP,

With Songs, Dances, and General Mirth. Every night and Saturday Matinee. Secure your seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last week of Lydia Thompson.

Last week ever in Chicago. This afternoon (new)

AMY ROBSART.

TO-NIGHT, ROBIN HOOD.

Thursday..........MEPHISTO

Friday—Benefit..........LURLINE

Monday, Dec. 22—Mr. SOTHERN.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Complete and entire change of programme. First time of the Extravagant Burlesque and Operatic Sketch, entitled THE DOOM OF THE FUMFOOZLEUM. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, in new specialties. The whole to conclude with the Comic Sketch, entitled

MORE SUITORS THAN ONE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8 o'clock,

Marius Turck - as - Lightning Bob.

Monday next—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece..........Dec. 13 | Italy..........Dec. 27

Spain..........Dec. 20 | Canada..........Jan. 3

Holland....Dec. 24, 9 a. m.

For London (direct).

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.

VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.

GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 80 Clark-st., Chicago.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

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COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:10 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:40 p. m.	†8:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Grand English Opera-Troupe. "The Marriage of Figaro."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon, "Kenilworth." Evening, "Robin Hood."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Marlus Turck. "Lightning Bob." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Doom of the Fum-Loolum." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW STORY.
OUT TO-DAY IN THE
NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.
THE DEAD ALIVE,
A STORY, BY
WILKIE COLLINS.

This Story is in Mr. Collins' best style, and is probably equal to anything he has ever written. Any person reading the first installment will see, at once, that that this is the case. The paper is for sale by all Newsdealers, and will be sent for four weeks—commencing with Mr. Collins' Story—for Twenty-five cents. Address
NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION,
84 BEEKMAN-ST., N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 17, 1873.

The death is announced of Col. Fred Dent, aged 88 years, the father of the President's wife.

There has been an unfavorable report from the Senate Committee on the proposition that one-half of the import duties may be paid in legal-tender.

There is a proposition in the House to permit the National Banks to issue a circulation of 92 per cent of their bonds,—an increase of 2 per cent on their present issue.

The nomination of Mr. Williams as Chief-Justice has, after a long discussion in the Senate, been referred back to the Judiciary Committee. This diminishes Mr. Williams' chances for confirmation.

It is announced that the French Assembly will probably construe the recent election as an encouragement to restrict suffrage. The bill which the Right will probably introduce cuts off about 4,000,000 voters.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives urging a retrenchment in the pay of Civil Service servants, and stipulating that no official shall be allowed more than a salary fixed by law.

The sentiment in Washington against the increase of taxation recommended by Secretary Richardson is more and more decided. It is said that the proposed repeal of the law providing for a sinking-fund will alone save $30,000,000 a year.

The returns from Pennsylvania leave no doubt that the new Constitution has been adopted by a large majority. There is a majority of 25,000 for it in twenty-one out of twenty-nine wards in Philadelphia. The counties giving a majority for the Constitution are numerous and the majorities are large, while the majorities against it are few and small.

We have accounts this morning of a frightful hurricane which yesterday swept over the north of England and into Scotland. Very serious damage has been done to property in Sheffield, Halifax, Nottingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and other cities. Sheffield is said to look as if it had been bombarded. Many people were killed, and many more seriously, and some fatally, wounded.

A dozen patriotic ladies of Chicago, mindful of the Boston tea-party about a century ago, came together yesterday, and resolved to pour no more tea for the tyrant man until they secured their rights,—or words to that effect. They first thought of absolutely refusing to pay any more taxes on their property, until it was suggested that the property might be sold if they didn't pay. It was, however, seriously determined to form a league to resist the payment of taxes, by every means in their power, until they can vote.

The first vote on the election of United States Senator in California was taken yesterday, with the following result: In the Assembly, 48 votes for Gov. Booth, the Independent candidate, 27 for Farley, the Democratic candidate, and 9 for Shafter, the Republican candidate; in the Senate 13 for each of the three candidates. This vote aggregates 56 for Booth as against 62 for the others. The joint ballot will be taken to-day, and yesterday's vote almost assures Booth's election, which will be the first great victory of national significance for the new Independent Party. The contest for the unexpired term of Senator Casserly is enlivened by the appearance of a large number of candidates.

Senator Morton yesterday delivered himself of his opinion on the admission of Pinchback, and incidentally on the condition of things in Louisiana. Mr. Morton thinks that Pinchback should have the seat, though holding and repeating that the question is one of law and not of politics. As to Louisiana, he believes that Mr. Kellogg has given the people of that State a better Government than they have ever had since the War, which certainly is'nt saying very much. Mr. Morton, *en passant*, endeavored to draw a distinction between State sovereignty, in which he does not believe, and inviolable State rights, in which he does believe, though he failed to make himself very clearly understood on this point.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with a good deal of trading—principally speculative. Mess pork was active, and 37½c lower, closing firm at $14.00 cash, and $14.02½ seller February. Lard was less active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.15@8.20 cash, and $8.62½@8.65 seller February. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs, 7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8¼@9¼c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1c higher, at 96 cents per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and easier, closing at $5.50@5.65 per 100 lbs. Flour was more active and firm, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was active and ⅜c lower, closing at $1.14⅝ cash, and $1.15⅞ seller January. Corn was dull and 1c lower, closing at 51⅝c cash, and 52⅛c seller January. Oats were dull and ⅜c lower, closing at 38¼c cash, and 38⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 78c. Barley was more active and irregular, closing at $1.39 for No. 2, and $1.05@1.06 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 653,789 bu wheat; 963,043 bu corn; 238,354 bu oats; 59,825 bu rye; and 416,014 bu barley. Live hogs were inactive and 30@35c lower than on Saturday. Sales at $4.60@4.90. The cattle and sheep markets were moderately active and firmer.

The bill repealing the National Bankruptcy act, which Mr. Tremain presented to the House, failed on account of the section providing that, in suits now pending, the creditors representing the majority in amount of claims should decide the mode of settlement. Mr. Wilson openly charged that this provision was introduced at the instance of Jay Cooke's attorney and for the benefit of Jay Cooke & Co. This was denied on the part of the Committee, but the House recognized the opportunity afforded for injustice and fraud. A bill absolutely repealing the Bankrupt law passed the House, however, by a vote of 220 to 44, with a section offered by Mr. Beck which provides that all bankruptcy proceedings now pending shall be settled under the law as it now is, except that the fees shall be reduced one-half. It is probable that the bill will be taken up immediately by the Senate, and the large majority in the House seems to indicate that it will become a law.

A transfer was made yesterday by ex-Treasurer Gage, to Treasurer O'Hara of checks on various city banks to the amount of $598,909.69, together with a small amount of currency and "cash items," bringing the whole sum up to $611,855.54. Included in this sum are checks on three suspended banks amounting to $132,500. The amount of Mr. Gage's defalcation is $352,703.23, although the deficit is larger by the amount in the suspended banks. Immediately after the transfer was effected an informal tender of Mr. Gage's private property was made by his counsel to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee, to liquidate the deficiency. The proposition not being made in writing, it was decided to take no action upon it, and Mr. Gage's counsel was informed that he could make a written communication to the Corporation Counsel, by whom it would be considered with a view to legal advice in the premises.

It appears to us that, if the city is offered the security of Mr. Gage's property, be the same more or less, in addition to, and not in lieu of, the security of his official bond, it would be most unwise not to take it. The most that can be recovered from Mr. Gage, in any event, is his entire property, and, if this is voluntarily tendered, the expense and delay of litigation will be avoided. Of course, a written stipulation should be had from his bondsmen that the acceptance of the property is not to release or impair their liability.

A new salary-repeal bill was brought before the House yesterday by the Select Committee, but no vote on the bill was taken before adjournment. It repeals all the salaries fixed by the bill of March 4, 1873, except those of the President and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and fixes the pay of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates at $5,500 a year, with an allowance for actual traveling expenses to and from the Capital. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back all increase of pay returned or yet undrawn. Mr. Kasson insisted upon his amendment, providing that the monthly pay of members of the present Congress shall be decreased for the rest of the session so that their compensation in the aggregate for this session shall not exceed $5,500. This amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 172 to 77. Gen. Butler, in a spirit of sarcasm, offered another amendment to confiscate the back-pay, but his sarcasm came very near being accepted in earnest, as it was only lost by a vote of 121 to 129. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, showed his contempt for his constituency by proposing that there be three classes of Congressmen, to-wit: Class A, to receive $7,500 a year; Class B, $5,000; and Class C, $3,000, with the privilege that every member shall select his own class. Gen. Hurlbut's constituents will probably be curious to know, in case the grades indicate the value of the service rendered, which class he would select.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided to postpone the consideration of all questions of building the Court-House until December, 1874. This action was extremely creditable to the good sense and judgment of the Commissioners. The vote for and against postponement was as follows:

Yeas—Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Harris, Harrison, Jones, and Singer—8.

Nays—Crawford, Herting, Johnson, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, and Ashton—7.

Though the vote was a close one, the result will be gratifying to the entire community. The city constitutes five-sixths of the county, and, though the expenditure for new buildings is nominally by the county, the chief burden will fall upon the owners of property in the city. Our people are not at this moment able to bear any additional load, with over a million dollars of floating debt and interest to be paid immediately. With an empty Treasury, with a defalcation of nearly half a million of dollars, and an outstanding levy of six millions of taxes for the city and a million for other purposes, it is no time to talk about building a new Court-House or other buildings. It was expected by the contractors and jobbers that are urging these works that Messrs. Burdick, Jones, Busse, and Harris would vote for them. To the credit of these Commissioners let it be known that they have resisted all importunities, and voted as the public interests demanded.

We give elsewhere a full report of the first day's proceedings of the second annual meeting of the State Farmers' Association at Decatur. About 400 delegates were in attendance yesterday. W. C. Flagg, the President, stated in his opening address that, one year ago, there were only ninety clubs, and it was voted not to take part in politics. In spite of this, the farmers made their campaign and were more successful than could have been anticipated. The report of Mr. S. M. Smith, the Secretary, shows that there are now 820 Farmers' Clubs in the State, with representatives from eighty-four different counties. The number of clubs actually heard from report a membership of 46,473 members, and there are 549 clubs which have not reported as to membership. The financial embarrassment of the Association arises from the neglect of the Grangers to contribute the 10 cents assessment made upon them. This suggested to Mr. Smith to deprecate the want of harmony between the clubs and the Granges, and to show why they should work in common. The leading address of the day was also read by Mr. Smith, on the subject of "Through Water-Transportation," which we print in full. The most prominent plans for relief are the Congressional enforcement of the inter-State rates of transportation, the building of a Government railroad, and the opening of through water-routes. Mr. Smith conceives the last-mentioned to be the most practicable. He recommends that the farmers demand the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls; the opening of a Gulf route, with the improvement of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers; the Kanawha Canal, and the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. Among the prominent recommendations made yesterday was one in favor of law reform, which has been advocated by THE TRIBUNE; another to be careful to secure more competent candidates for local offices; a third to have direct dealings with the workingmen of the East; and a fourth to make bribery punishable with twenty years in the Penitentiary, both for the giver and taker of the bribe.

EX-TREASURER GAGE AND THE STAATS-ZEITUNG.

The *Staats-Zeitung* makes a bitter attack on all those who supported the so-called Law-and-Order ticket in the last city election, and especially upon the newspapers and churches, in view of the defalcation in the City Treasury. We transfer this unique composition to our columns for the purpose of answering it.

And first, as to so much of it as relates to the criminal aspects of the case. The first and only evidence furnished that Mr. Gage is a defaulter, and that any infraction of law has been committed, was presented yesterday, when he paid over the balance in his hands to his successor in office. The fact is now officially known for the first time. That there has been a glaring infraction of law, nobody denies. That the law should be executed in Mr. Gage's case the same as if it were Mr. Hesing's, is a proposition too plain for dispute. That Mr. Gage is an amiable man and a generous man—that in the course of a long residence among us he had convinced the majority of his fellow-citizens that he was an honest man—is attested not only by his repeated election to office, but by the large number of friends who even now cherish a profound pity for him. Nevertheless his case must be squared by the facts. It is the duty of the public authorities to indict and try him for the offenses of which he has been guilty. The disgrace consists in the offense and not in the punishment of it. We assume that the law will be executed without partiality or favor, and that Mr. Gage will meet it without flinching. By surrendering his property to the city and his person to the Grand Jury, and accepting manfully all the consequences of his acts, he can reinstate himself in the esteem of all those whose good opinion is valuable, and die at last, as die he must, at peace with everybody on earth. If he should run away, he could not run away from himself—therefore he could never be at peace. He has friends who will adhere to him in every emergency if he proves worthy of their continued friendship. But violated law must be visited with its appropriate penalty. The universe of God does not allow anybody to escape it—the laws framed for the protection of society cannot rightfully allow anybody to escape. Defalcations are multiplying with frightful rapidity all over the land, and, if there is to be any security for public trusts, defaulters must be punished. It is the plain duty of the Grand Jury of this county to indict Mr. Gage. It is the equally plain duty of Mr. Gage to appear for trial, and accept the verdict of a petit jury upon his acts.

The long screed of the *Staats-Zeitung* against "whitened sepulchres," meaning thereby the supporters of Mr. Gage in the late city election, in order to have any other point than that of sheer brutality, must assume that the persons who voted for Mr. Gage knew that he was a defaulter. Not many years ago, the *Staats-Zeitung* had two particular pets in office here,—a Sheriff and a County Clerk. One of them disappeared under circumstances of a painful character, leaving his bondsmen in the vocative. The other went to a Western Territory, and was there implicated in a mysterious disappearance of public funds. Did the *Staats-Zeitung* know, when it supported these men for office, what they intended to do, or might be seduced into doing? To denounce people for supporting or voting for men of good repute because they may afterwards prove unworthy of the trust reposed in them, is the sheerest folly and nonsense. Such a rule would consign the *Staats-Zeitung* to the limbo of whited sepulchres with a vengeance. Those who supported Mr. Gage in the recent election did so with as clear a conscience as any men ever performed any public act. If the facts that are now known had been then known, he would not have got a single vote.

Reference is made by the *Zeitung* to an affidavit of Mr. Hesing's, that he was waited upon during the recent campaign by a lawyer who offered to him the control of a portion of the city funds as the price of his supporting Mr. Gage—this lawyer saying that all the other newspapers had been "seen." Why is not the name of this lawyer given? Trot him out. Let us see what he knows. If it is worth while making an affidavit, it is worth while telling the whole story.

The evident purpose of the *Zeitung's* article is to secure a clean bill of health for the new City Government in advance, based upon the defalcation of Treasurer Gage. There is really no connection between the two things. We hope that the new City Government will be a good one. If it is, we shall say so. If it is not, we shall say that. Its reputation will depend upon its own acts, and not upon those of David A. Gage.

The Captain of the British bark Magdala has been arrested at City Point, on the James River, for inhuman treatment to a boy whom he induced to ship in his service at Liverpool. The testimony goes to show that he was kicked, cuffed, starved, and beaten during the whole voyage, in a manner which is well-nigh unparalleled in the records of marine cruelty. The boy, who is a Lancashire lad, was rescued by an American Captain, who observed the British brute beating him with an oar because he did not row him ashore fast enough. The American Captain interfered, compelled the brute to stop, and took the boy to the British Consul, who is caring for him. The boy, however, is in a dying condition, his wounds being gangrened, his body covered with bruises, his eyes nearly closed by blows from fists and ropes, and his mouth so badly injured that he can speak only with the greatest difficulty. The marine monster is in custody, however, and the British Consul is determined to do everything in his power to bring him to punishment. It is a pity that the American Captain who rescued the boy did not exercise jurisdiction in the premises, and give the brute a thrashing before he was handed over to the authorities.

PUT ON THE BRAKES.

The last issue of THE TRIBUNE contained a sad list of officials who have betrayed the trusts confided to them by using funds which were not their own, and finding when the day of reckoning came that they were not able to replace them. It is needless to particularize the deficit in our own City Treasury, as the public is already familiar with it, and, in the present demoralized condition of the city finances, it will probably be a long time before its effects will cease to be felt. In addition to this defalcation, the news of this single issue informs us that the City of Pittsburgh has been robbed of $223,000 in cash or its equivalents, and $254,000 of water-loan bonds, which were generously hypothecated by some of the officers of the institution where the funds were deposited, upon their friends' notes. The Grand Jury of Jackson County, Iowa, have just indicted the late County Treasurer for the embezzlement of $41,000—the same official who, it will be remembered, recently affirmed that his safe had been robbed of about that amount. Kansas has a prolific crop of defalcations, the ex-Treasurer of Leavenworth City having been found to be $3,000 short in school moneys, the Treasurer of Leavenworth County, $30,000, and the State Treasurer an amount, the size of which is not yet known. Next in the catalogue comes the Treasurer of the Iowa State Grange, whose accounts are found to be several hundred dollars short. The amount though small is significant, as the Granges have been instituted, in part, to oppose the prevailing tide of corruption which is sweeping over the country. The mania for the illegal appropriation of money is not confined to officials elected by the people. Within the past year, between twenty and thirty bank-cashiers have proved defaulters, and there have been numerous other instances of a similar character in trust companies, insurance companies, church organizations, and even in public charities. Wherever there has been money enough to steal, or, in genteel parlance, to illegally appropriate, the chances are that there is some one to steal it. In view of this condition of things, it becomes a very important question to determine whether any honest men have been elected at all. In this general breaking up of the moralities, there seems to be no standard by which the honesty or dishonesty of public men can be tested. The irreproachable character of a life-time, past honor, faithfulness, public spirit, generosity, influence, even religion, seem to offer no barrier against the temptation of money. The shining gold cleaves even to the hand which has hitherto always been honest.

But when and where is this fearful flood of dishonesty to be checked, and what are we doing to check it? Isn't it time, as we have already said in these columns, to stop and count the money? Isn't it time to place some restraint upon openly dishonest men, and men who have not moral stamina sufficient to resist temptation? Isn't it time that we stopped applying mild and genteel phrases to dishonest practices, and commenced calling them by their right names? Isn't it time that sterner measures were adopted, and that men who violate law shall suffer the penalty of law? Has the public any right to complain if it places its officials where thousands and millions of dollars must pass through their hands, and then leaves them in possession without check or restraint? Can honesty be expected when a poor devil who takes $10 is sent to the Penitentiary as a thief and a dangerous man to society, and the man who takes half a million is sympathized with, because he can't make good the money he has taken—not one dollar of which he was allowed to use for any purpose other than as prescribed by law?

It is not difficult to trace the causes of this all-prevalent dishonesty. The primary cause is in the fast life we are living and the mania for speculation in land, in stocks, in mines, and other forms of hap-hazard, which has seized upon all classes of people. The restless, over-strained, and reckless energy of the American people urges them into modes of traffic in which chance is the main element. Our Chambers of Commerce and our Stock Exchanges foster this reckless element. One man makes a fortune by a lucky throw of the dice, and straightway a hundred rush in and lose. People are no longer content to accumulate wealth, cent upon cent and dollar upon dollar, slowly and surely, in the legitimate enterprises of trade. They must accumulate wealth at a single stroke. The result is a life wasted before it reaches its prime, like Horace F. Clark's; or a life suddenly cut short, like Fisk's; or a life disgraced, like Tweed's. There is no middle ground in this commercial gambling. Nine men out of ten who take these chances either die poor or in one of the three ways we have cited. The penalty comes sooner or later. Another reason for this prevalence of dishonesty is the example which has been set in high places. Is it any wonder that the small officials in town and village do not hesitate to steal, when they have the example before them of large officials in the cities and in the States? When State and city officials and men holding high places of national trust prove untrue, amass fortunes in a dishonest manner, and escape punishment, why should not smaller men catch the infection and attempt to travel the same short road to wealth?

The causes are clear enough, but where is the remedy? And who will apply it? *Is* there any other remedy than in the law itself? Will this dishonesty ever cease until the distinction between the man who takes ten dollars and the man who takes thousands ceases? Is it not time that the law, then, stepped in with its penalty? The disease has now reached a stage where the remedy must be heroic. If we are to arrest this tide of dishonesty, it must be done by the constant, rigorous, and impartial enforcement of the law. When the defaulter knows that his defalcation will send him to the Penitentiary, he will let the money which does not belong to him alone. So long, however, as the crime does not involve any punishment, defalcations will continue. The politician who thinks this hard can avoid the chances of the Penitentiary by not running for office. Let those, however, who do run for office know that there is sure and swift punishment for violation of their obligations, and the inducement to be honest will be stronger than the temptation to be dishonest. If A is not punished, why should B, or C, or D be punished? And if A is not punished, what else is the failure to punish but a direct premium for dishonesty?

THE NATIONAL DEFICIENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before Congress the estimates of the money which he asks shall be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875. He has also made a special communication to the House to the effect that there is such a falling off in the revenue from imports that to meet the estimated expenditures there must be an increase of taxes, and he proposes that a tax shall be laid on tea and coffee, and the tax renewed or enlarged on spirits, tobacco, gas, and express companies. Whereupon there was a discussion in the House on Monday as to what should be done. Mr. Dawes represented that the estimates of the Government were appalling. In the face of a falling-off in the revenue, and of a general financial distress, the estimates of the next year demanded $14,000,000 more for expenditure than the appropriations made for the present year. He declared that if he had his way he would not hesitate to apply the knife to the whole book of estimates, and reduce it in an amount equal to any deficiency in the revenue. Mr. Garfield also insisted that the estimates for the coming year were excessive, and, as a result of a conference between the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations, he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause a revision of said estimates to be made by the several Executive Departments, and cause a report to be made to the House, if possible, as early as the 5th of January next, setting forth in detail what public expenditures for the current fiscal year and what estimates for the next fiscal year can be reduced, and the amount of such reduction, without serious detriment to the public service.

With all respect for the joint action of the two Committees, we suggest that this is a proceeding entirely inconsistent with the duties of Congress, and strikingly exhibits the progress we are making in the way of recognizing executive demands. The Executive Department has of right no voice whatever in regulating or controlling either the amount to be appropriated by Congress, the objects for which it is appropriated, nor the mode by which the revenue to meet the national wants shall be raised. These are questions within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and especially of the House of Representatives. The practice of having the several Departments furnish an estimate of what they need is a mere arrangement for the convenience of Congress; the estimates themselves have no legal authority over the action of the House, nor do they in any sense rise above the character of a recommendation by the clerks who make them out. On an occasion not yet three years old, Mr. Dawes himself in Congress exposed the character of these estimates, which had always been so made out as to have a surplus fund on hand to be expended at the discretion of each petty chief of a bureau. The appropriations for the present year were $306,000,000. The Departments have asked for next year $320,000,000. The public debt is increasing at the rate of from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 a month, and the deficiency for 1874-5, it is assumed, will be about $45,000,000. There will also be a deficiency for the remainder of the present year. To a man of ordinary honesty and intelligence, there are three ways to meet this emergency:

1. A reduction of expenditures to the lowest possible sum.

2. A modification of the tariff by a reduction of duties on all articles of general use, thereby increasing the revenue from that source.

3. A continuance of the present extravagant expenditure, and an enlargement of the list of taxable objects and articles.

It will strike the country as remarkable that the Secretary of the Treasury should officially recommend to Congress that the last of these expedients be adopted. No thought or idea seems to have entered his head that the estimates might be cut down, as Mr. Dawes says, over $40,000,000. The Secretary thinks that whatever the various Departments ask must be granted, when the sole and exclusive discretion as to what money should be expended rests in Congress.

The House, in adopting the resolution of Gen. Garfield that the President have the estimates revised, shirks a positive duty and gives a direct recognition of the authority of the Executive Departments to dictate to Congress in the amount and the purpose of the national expenditures. At the same time, it is but just to say that Congress itself is extremely reprehensible in the matter of national expenditure. At the last session, Congress added $10,000,000 to the excessive estimates for the present year. This included nearly a million and a half of dollars for the salary-grab, the back-pay, and the increase of forward-pay. The present Congress seems to be impatient to expend an even greater sum. The lobby is waiting for some three or four hundred millions of subsidy bonds, and there are large numbers of members prepared to vote them; and under these circumstances, between a spendthrift Congress, a somewhat thoughtless Secretary of the Treasury, and the loss of revenue, the struggle for retrenchment, economy, and a reform in the revenue laws is of doubtful result.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, having announced his determination to hold on for another year, has ordered special elections (Tuesday, Dec. 30) to fill vacancies in his own Legislature, and the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

> This seems to indicate that the Governor feels quite confident of having the Supreme Court on his side in passing upon the constitutionality of the late election, but, unless a decision is obtained before Tuesday after the third Monday of January, it is likely the Powers Legislature and the crew elected on the Ames ticket in November will organize two bodies, as was done in Louisiana.

The next legislative year, in Mississippi, begins on Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874, and Adelbert Ames cannot (legally) be inaugurated Governor until the Legislature has counted and declared the returns now in the keeping of Gov. Powers' Secretary of State. As Gov. Powers holds the returns, and holds them to be illegal, it remains to be seen what Ben Butler's son-in-law will do.

—The Texas Legislature will convene on Tuesday, Nov. 13, and Richard Coke will be inaugurated Governor on the succeeding Thursday.

—It is remarked by New Orleans newspapers of Dec. 13 that no returns have been received or declared, in that city, of the Shreveport District special election, Nov. 24, although George L. Smith took his seat in Congress, Dec. 3, as the Representative then elected.

—Congressmen, though denied the franking privilege, have ordered 15,000 copies of Alexander Stephens' speech indorsing the salary-grab. The Southern press does not, however, indorse Stephens' speech. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* treats it with profound regret, and the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

> He is behind the age—has been asleep a summer's day, and did not wake until nightfall—did not hear the imploring call or beseeching cry of the people against this national robbery. Mr. Stephens' friends are likely to be pained at his initiatory speech, and will be apt to whisper, "the people, and not Congressmen, make parties." We fear this wind winnows no corn for Mr. S. in the future.

—While country editors (who are also Postmasters) are trying hard to keep up their faith in the Republican majority in Congress, on the salary question, the immediate organ of that majority—Harlan's *Chronicle*—says:

> The House spent some time yesterday in the harmless discussion of the subject of back-pay. It is quite evident that there is no very great unanimity on the subject, and no immediate prospect of any conclusion.

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* expresses the opinion that Mr. Williams will be confirmed as Chief-Justice by the United States Senate, and says: "We have about concluded that this august body, by whose 'advice and consent' appointments are made, would just as promptly have confirmed Hon. P. Sbyster, or any other nonentity who was sound politically. That seems to be the sole qualification necessary." Just so. And how long are independent Republicans to submit to such appointments?—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—There is something due to personal character as well as to ability and political relations, especially in the Senate of the United States. In modern politics, however, character is every day counting less and less, and after a while will cease to have any weight at all, unless a very great reform soon takes place. The election of Carpenter as President of the Senate, and the nomination of Fernando Wood as Speaker of the House, are both on a par, and to be condemned together.—*Denver News.*

—These two acts prove—if mere proof were required—that neither of the old parties is worthy of public confidence; that both, so far as their management is concerned, are so steeped in follies and crime as to be unable to rise above their level.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—Col. Effingham Lawrence, who claims that he was elected by an overwhelming majority to the seat in the National Legislature now occupied by Gen. Sypher, has just returned from Washington, with but little hope of having his wrongs righted. Sypher, he says, occupied the seat for six years without having been elected, and now he is likely to occupy it for some years longer, without the slightest improvement in his title. If Mr. Lawrence gives up in despair, what hope can any other Louisiana contestant have? No other claimant can present so strong a case as he and back it up by such an array of proofs.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—For once we find ourselves agreeing with our cantankerous old Democratic friend, the Bridgeport *Farmer*, which declares the caucus action of the Democratic members of Congress "a disgraceful blunder."—*New York World.*

—It matters not what action Democratic members of Congress may pursue in regard to the salary-grab law, and other outrageous legislation of the last Congress, the people have determined to redress their own grievances.—*Cumberland (Ill.) Democrat.*

—We say to the people, look well to these things, for a political storm is brewing which will be fiercer and more destructive to party than this country has ever before witnessed. And in this strife the laboring and producing classes will be pitted against the grabbers, and force them to a political death.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—Let the Grangers spot these unfaithful servants and send them speedily to private life.—*Earlville (Ill.) Transcript.*

—They [the President and Congress] have placed a stain on the Republican party that will not be easy to obliterate. To that party in Congress, its voters and the people of the whole country are now looking for something which shall efface the memory of past crimes and mistakes.—*Calhoun (Ill.) Democrat.*

—This is the "salary-grab" in its nakedness, nothing more, nothing less. It is stealing.—*Mound City (Ill.) Journal.*

—A compromise reduction will not meet the views of the public.—*Leavenworth Times.*

—Keeping back a part of the price "won't pay."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—All the salary-grabbers are no better than thieves, and should be so treated.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—The people, though impatient, can still afford to wait.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—The back-pay scandal is but the key that unlocks the doors to all the mysteries of corruption which would otherwise have remained concealed; and that key was unwittingly forged by the avarice of an indulged Executive.—*Boston Post.*

—If the friends of the repeal can't order a vote, they certainly are not strong enough to repeal the odious measure. The Republican party is responsible for enacting the scandalous law, and they don't mean to repeal it.—[illegible] *Herald.*

FINANCIAL.

The Bloomington Shoe Firm Not Embarrassed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The following statement appears to-day relative to the firm of Davis & Bruner, shoe manufacturers, whose supposed embarrassment was noticed yesterday:

"The undersigned was appointed temporary Receiver of the firm of Davis & Bruner for the purpose of closing the company partnership of said firm, and not for the benefit of the creditors of said firm, the firm being, as I believe, solvent.

"N. H. WINEGARDNER,
"Receiver for Davis & Bruner."

George Bruner assumes control of the business, and will pay out and resume at once.

Strike at the Cambridge (O.) Coal Mines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Dec. 16.—The coal-miners at the several company mines near here are on a strike, and have issued circulars, one of which reads as follows:

NOTICE TO COAL-MINERS.

We, the miners of the Cambridge Coal Mines, do hereby notify all miners to keep clear of the said mines while we are standing on a strike to regain the amount of reduction of one-half cent per bushel, recently made by the proprietors of the Cambridge Mines.

(Signed) MINERS OF THE COAL-MINES.

Financial Matters in Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 16.—Nearly all of the cotton mills have resumed, and by Monday next all will have done so.

A Stock Board was organized yesterday, and the first call of local and other stocks was made to-day.

Illinois Coal-Miners' Strike.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The miners of the McLean County Coal Company have quit work for the last two days, demanding an increase in pay. The difficulty may result in an organized strike.

Outstanding Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $374,065,018.

New York Loan Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The outstanding loan certificates of the banks amount to $4,500,000.

MORTUARY.

Preparations for the Funeral of Prof. Agassiz on Thursday.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The under-graduates of Harvard College and the Boston Society of Natural History have adopted resolutions appropriately noticing the death of Prof. Agassiz. The funeral has been appointed for 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the Appleton Chapel. A few seats will be reserved for his immediate friends, and the remainder will be free. Many scientific and other bodies, of which the late Professor was a member, have expressed a desire to take part in the funeral; but it has been decided, as more conformable to what would have been his own wishes, to decline all such offers.

LOCAL ITEMS.

About $45,000 were paid out on the order of the Board of Public Works yesterday, to laborers on municipal improvements.

The Board of Police yesterday appointed a few regular patrolmen, and interviewed the Mayor as to whether they had any legal right to authorize the Superintendent of Police to sign a voucher for the apprehension of an escaped prisoner. His Honor told them they had, and they went away satisfied.

Yesterday morning a woman, named Mary Burke while washing windows, fell from the second-story of the old Tremont House, and sustained injuries which it is believed will result in her death. She was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a team of horses attached to a buggy, driven by Mr. Teazen, ran north on Union street, from the corner of Randolph. They soon became unmanageable, and at Centre place came in contact with a horse and buggy belonging to a Mr. Johnson. Mr. Teazen was thrown out, and seriously injured about the head and face. He was removed to a house near by, and attended by a physician. Johnson's horse was so much hurt that it had to be shot.

The Union Catholic Library Association is holding a bazaar in Pike's Building, corner of Monroe and State streets, to raise funds for the new library. The large hall is very tastefully festooned and decorated with evergreens and bunting. There are four large and handsome booths, presided over by the fair daughters of the different sections of the city, besides gipsy tents, flower-stands, etc. As no fair is complete without a vote for some most popular gentleman in some of the paths of life, so this is no exception. A beautiful and costly toilet set will be given to that gentleman of the following three who receives the greatest number of votes: Mr. Charles Whyland, of the St. Elmo; Mr. Phil Conley, of the St. [illegible]; Mr. [illegible], of Burke's Hotel.

FOREIGN.

A Destructive Hurricane Experienced in the North of England.

Many Reports of Destruction of Life and Property.

A Proposition to Reduce the Franchise in Republican France.

Reported Capture of Berga by the Spanish Royalists.

Cespedes Deposed from the Presidency of the Cuban Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The weather has been very tempestuous to-day throughout the country, and on the coast much damage to the shipping is reported.

A dispatch from Sheffield to-day says: This city was visited to-day by a terrible storm. A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down, and many persons were killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and the boiler therein. The boiler exploded, killing and wounding several persons. In consequence of the great excitement and crowds in the streets, few details could be learned.

LONDON, Dec. 17—1:30 a. m.—The storm has abated. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, but the lines that are now working bring news that the storm extended all over the north of England and far into Scotland. Sheffield looks as if it had been bombarded. The loss of property is immense. Churches were unroofed, and many factories were compelled to suspend work. The lowest estimate places the casualties to persons in that city at seven killed and thirty wounded, many fatally. Dispatches show that the effects of the hurricane were felt at Glasgow, Halifax, Dewsbury, and Nottingham, in all of which cities lives were lost and great damage done. At Leeds it is estimated that property to the amount of £100,000 was destroyed. Extensive damage was done at West Hartlepool and Durham. The shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields. A steamer is ashore off Ardrossan, and the railway-station and several houses were blown down in Weeton, near Harrogate, on the York & North Midland Railroad.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Eugenie is visiting Queen Victoria to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Exeter Hall to-day, to hear the report of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance. Lord Ebury presided. Speeches were made by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Dr. Parker, and others, who alluded with the utmost enthusiasm to their splendid reception in America.

Jean Luie, a witness for the defence in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for committing perjury, and afterwards discovered to be a ticket-of-leave man, was brought up at Bow Street to-day. When asked if he had anything to say before the revocation of his license, he replied, that he was sorry for what had happened, but he was invited and encouraged to do as he did. He declined to say anything further. Luie was then removed to the convict prison at Pentonville, to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence, after which he will be tried for perjury.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is reported that the King of the Ashantees is dead.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A rumor is current that, in consequence of the success of the Republicans in the late supplementary elections, the Right of the Assembly resolved to propose such an alteration of the Suffrage law as will deprive 4,000,000 of persons of the elective franchise.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 16.—The official journal of the Carlists in this city announces that the Royalists have captured Berga.

The Cure of Santa Cruz is to be tried by court-martial.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The number of Carlist insurrectionists is increasing.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Madrid says Castelar made an official call on Gen. Sickles to-day, accompanied by the Secretary of State and made a formal announcement of the surrender of the Virginius and prisoners. The utmost cordiality was shown on both sides.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The following has been received from the headquarters of the rebellion: The so-called Cuban House of Representatives, in session at Bijagual de Jiguani, have formally deposed Cespedes from the Presidency by virtue of the powers conceded the legislative branch in Articles 7, 8, and 9 of the Constitution of Guimaro. The object of this act is understood to be the restoration to power of the old Junta of New York. Palato Aquilera will take charge of the Presidency, which is now filled ad interim by the Marquis of Santa Lucia, a member of the House of Representatives. Under the new Administration, Vincent Garcia becomes Secretary of War, Dr. Maceo Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Calixto Garcia Commander-in-Chief of the forces operating in the Eastern Department.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The proposed enrollment for military duty of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, one-fourth of whom are to be conscripted for active service, is gaining advocates. The *Diario* says: "We are now at the 15th of December, and have raised no means and done nothing new to crush the rebellion. Whoever thinks the contrary makes a mistake. Let us give fresh impetus to the winter campaign if we would advance on the road to the pacification of the island. The time passes. Seventy-four follows Seventy-three. The enemy will gain time and territory, and we will have cause to deplore our criminal vacillation. Without great and united movement on our part, the war will drag on as it has to the present hour. It has consumed annually from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers and $40,000,000. When we find ourselves fallen never to rise again, we will bitterly repent our short-sighted lack of preparation."

The *Voz de Cuba* shows that the prolonged resistance of Cartagena is draining the resources of Spain and weakening her power. Castelar is not strong enough now to oppose the exactions of foreign Governments, which nearly all tend to the destruction of Cuba, and the longer his declining power is respected and obeyed in Cuba, the greater is the probability that the object of these foreign demands will be accomplished.

Several letters appear in the evening journals addressed to the Captain-General, and calling on him to declare the island in a state of siege, and to enroll the citizens.

The steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day with [illegible] soldiers and 150 seamen.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Steamer Alaska, to-night, brings dates from Yokohama to Nov. [illegible]. The Alaska was delayed by gales and strong head winds.

Previous to his departure, Mr. D[illegible] was offered a farewell banquet by the American and German residents of Yokohama and Yedo. [illegible] a passenger on the Alaska.

On the 7th of November the Empress and [illegible] were thrown from a carriage at [illegible], but escaped unhurt. The horses were [illegible].

Political matters in Japan are quiet. It is believed that the new Ministry will carry on the Government quietly.

A fire at Takei destroyed 200 houses; several lives were lost.

Inquiry in the case of the loss of the steamer Ariel before the Vice-Consul, resulted in the exoneration of Capt. Newell from all blame in the premises.

The Columbine, British steamer, wrecked near Oosima, was run ashore by the Japanese pilot.

The Mikado's birthday, 3d November, was celebrated with great pomp at Yokohama.

Quite a severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Yokohama on the 15th November. No damage was done.

The Spanish authorities at Manila have released Mr. Field, supercargo of the Marie Louise, captured by them recently.

A mission has been dispatched by the Chinese Emperor to Peru and Cuba to inquire into the Coolie traffic and treatment of Coolies in those countries.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 24th ult. report that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley had completely recovered his health and resumed active duty. During his illness the expedition was at a stand-still, and the movements had since been difficult owing to the large numbers of sick. The authorities at Madeira were placing all the obstructions they could in the way of the establishment there of a sanitorium for British soldiers stricken with fever.

SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Swiss Government has reimbursed Count Sclopis the expenses incurred by him as member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration, the Count declining an honorarium in the form of a testimonial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Claim for Damages Against a Railroad to Be Settled by Arbitration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—An interesting instance of arbitration, taking the place of a law suit, occurs in this city. Mrs. M. E. Early, of Lowell, this County, was a sufferer by the disaster on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, on Sept. 17, by which four persons lost their lives. Mrs. Earle began suit in the Circuit Court for $20,000 damages. The suit is now dismissed from Court by stipulation, and the following five physicians of Grand Rapids have been appointed as arbitrators: [illegible] Johnson, Henderson, Stevenson, DeCamp, and Bliss. These gentlemen will visit Mrs. Grey, examine her bodily injuries, return to this city, and listen to the law from the attorneys for both parties, and then award damages. Hugh McCurdy and [illegible] Church appear for the railroad company; [illegible] Burlingame and J. A. Fairchild for [illegible].

THE FARMERS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

of this is to facilitate an exchange of commodities between Great Britain and the United States, and the establishment of familiar relations between our interests and those of the idle capital in Europe. The headquarters of this society is in London, and the organization is known under the title of the Mississippi Valley Society.

"The Chicago Board of Trade speak of the plan in unqualified terms of approval, and cordially indorse the scheme and the benefits to be derived from it. They may prove of great value not only to Chicago, but to the whole Northwest. Its objects are briefly stated by its London Director, Mr. Griffing, as follows:

"'In accordance with the request as contained in the second resolution, I beg to say that the objects of the Mississippi Valley Society are briefly to promote direct trade between your Western and Southern States and this country, and to facilitate and encourage the application of English capital to the development of your great and, I may justly add, unequaled resources.

"'It will be apparent to you that the collection and diffusion of special as well as general information respecting these resources, and the creation thereby of enlightened confidence by its circulation among the investing classes, are the proper means to promote these ends; for, with abundance of capital here seeking investment at low rate of interest, it can only be want of knowledge or confidence, or both combined, that prevents its employment where, under honest and judicious management, it could hardly fail to earn large returns for its owners.'

"The Chicago Board of Trade have given their indorsement of the plan by the passage of the following resolutions:

"'WHEREAS, The general depression following the late monetary crisis makes it difficult to inaugurate any ordinary business project; and

"'WHEREAS, The Mississippi Valley Society seeks to extend our business relations with Europe, enlarging the circle of true commercial confidence, and thereby tending to avert the causes of financial revulsion; therefore, be it

"'*Resolved*, That we will earnestly co-operate with the London office in securing a large and active organization of the leading citizens of this city as members of the Chicago Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society.'

"We may expect material relief sooner from enterprises of such a character than from the foggy plan of Governmental interference."

THIS MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY,

as I understand it, proposes, as one of the means for effecting its object, the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the improvement of the St. Lawrence River, so that vessels of 1,000 tons carrying capacity may load in Chicago and deliver their cargoes in Liverpool, and returning bring the products of the Old World to our very doors. I understand that the authority for these improvements has already been obtained from the Canadian Government, the details are being rapidly completed, and the work will be commenced the coming year without doubt. If our Atlantic cities are content to permit the trade of the West to pass by them, that their Wall streets may continue to gamble in railroad-stocks, we of the West will at least be the gainers by having a competing route, though it be through a foreign country.

The objections made to this route are, that it is necessarily closed by ice for four or five months of the year. Though this is true, it is but a slight drawback, since its almost unlimited capacity for seven or eight months of the year would so diminish the pressure upon all lines of transportation that shipments could be withheld without serious inconvenience. And here would come in the great advantage of the Southern route to the Gulf, via the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Mississippi, and the

CENTRAL WATER-LINE

from the Ohio to the James River; both of which are a pressing necessity even now, and will be absolutely indispensable in a few years, to furnish adequate transportation facilities, not only for the products of the eastern valley of the Mississippi, but for all that vast region lying north and west of it, as far as the Rocky Mountains. The route by the central water-line, it is estimated, will require four years for its completion; but, when completed, will form an open line, almost perpetually free from ice, uniting the Mississippi and all its branches with the Atlantic by a system of river and canal navigation of sufficient capacity to meet all demands made upon it by the commerce of the East, the West, or the South. Washington himself saw the future necessity of this route, and was convinced of its feasibility, pronouncing it

"THE SHORTEST, EASIEST, AND CHEAPEST communication with tide-water." One hundred and ninety-seven miles of the route consists of a canal now in operation, whose construction cost $10,000,000, and which the States of Virginia offer to donate to the General Government on condition of its completion. The necessary enlargement of this canal and its completion, it is estimated, will cost $40,000,000. This is a large sum, but, with a business of 7,000,000 of through tonnage, it would yield a revenue of $7,000,000 per annum, or $6,000,000 after leaving out $1,000,000 for repairs. This, according to the report of the Committee of Commerce, is a moderate calculation, and would pay 4½ per cent interest on the bonds issued for its construction, and leave $3,750,000 per annum as a sinking fund. This work would necessitate the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER,

which is most needed whether the rest of the route is opened or not, as it is now, for nearly three months of the year, almost worthless, by reason of low water. That this difficulty can be overcome, and a permanent depth of water maintained sufficient for the passage of large-sized boats at all seasons of the year, is undoubted. To show the importance of improving the channel of this river, let me quote from a memorial to Congress upon the subject:

"Along the western base of the Alleghenies, from Kentucky, through Western Virginia, and into Pennsylvania, lie the great coal-fields of America, stored up by the Providence of Nature as a supply to the teeming population that is to fill up and cultivate the vast timberless fields of the West. There, too, the same bountiful Providence has provided immense forests of lumber, and salt, and iron. The Ohio River, extending from this great storehouse of Nature to the Mississippi, and thence connecting with a system of more than 10,000 miles of navigable water, traversing the prairie-land in every direction, will furnish the only cheap, practicable outlet for the inexhaustible supplies of coal and other minerals now locked up in the hills and mountains around its headwaters and tributaries, to the region now wanting and demanding it by many millions of tons, and whose wants and demands must continue to increase, not only in the same ratio with the development of the country, but in a much greater ratio, by the reduction of its cost, from the cheaper rates of transportation.

"With a proper improvement of its channel, and its use as a part of the great central water-line to the ocean, more than an average of 10,000,000 tons of through freight will pass along the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and its mouth,—an amount of tonnage that would tax the capacity of at least ten first-class railroads, costing from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 in their construction, and charging *fully ten times as much* for transportation as by river. The improvement of this channel belongs to Government. It has assumed and exercised jurisdiction over it, to the exclusion of private or State enterprise; and this is well. It is the nation's highway, and the obligation rests upon the Government of the nation to improve and make it available for the purposes of internal commerce, as it fully recognizes its obligations to improve and protect the harbors of the seaboard."

I might dwell much longer upon the advantages, both to the East and the West, from the completion of this grand work, but time forbids. That there is no doubt of its ultimate accomplishment I am convinced, and believe that, if all who are directly interested in its benefits could realize the immense good which it would confer upon the whole country, there would be so united a demand for it that the next session of Congress would see the work begun.

But, as I have already said, it will be a work of time. We cannot wait four years for relief, and, while this is in progress, there is still another route, which, in a much shorter time, and with a smaller outlay of money, may be made available, and, by being open all the year, will serve to keep down the rates of railroad-transportation by competition through the winter-months. This is the

SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE GULF

by way of the Mississippi River. Of the many different plans for overcoming the obstacles presented by the bar at its mouth to the free navigation of this great natural channel, I am inclined to favor the Fort St. Philip Canal as the only permanent one, and, therefore, the cheapest in the end.

With this canal, and the improvement of the Illinois River and Canal, so that barges could traverse its entire length, and, loading in Chicago, need not break bulk until they reached the Gulf, where they could transfer their cargoes to vessels bound for the Eastern markets, the saving would be very great. It would give us open navigation at least a month earlier in the spring and a month later in the fall, while, from Cairo down, it would be open all winter. It would give us not only an Eastern market for our corn and pork, but a Southern one also. Mr. Higby, writing me from New Orleans, says that corn exported by way of that port will net 14 cents per bushel now more than by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Montreal. The only reason that the bulk of the grain exported does not seek that route, especially in winter, is because of the obstructions to navigation caused by the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and by other obstructions at different points throughout its length, which a sufficient outlay of money, judiciously used, would soon remove.

The expense of completing the improvements of

THE ILLINOIS RIVER

will not be heavy. The State has already built one lock and dam, and is now ready to build another, and six are all that are needed to secure a depth of 7 feet of water, throughout the season, from LaSalle to the Mississippi. The cost of enlarging the canal from LaSalle to Chicago so as to admit barges of 500 or 600 tons, or steamers adapted to the navigation of the Ohio or Mississippi, is estimated at $8,000,000. I think we should not hesitate to ask the necessary appropriation for this, and all the other improvements I have named, when we consider their necessity, and the immense advantages that will accrue from them to the whole country, East, West, North, and South; that they are a national necessity and a national benefit; that it is not alone we, the farmers of the West, who do or should demand it, but the people of every State and city in the Union; for all will share in the benefits that must speedily follow the opening of those three great natural highways for the commerce of the nations.

Nor should we ask those appropriations as a gift.

WE ARE NOT BEGGARS,

but simply demand that some of the money that Government holds in trust for us, as a guardian holds the money of his ward, shall be so invested as to increase the value of all our property, and, in the end, both principal and interest of the investment be returned to the custody of the Government.

From the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, I find that the tolls of the Erie and the Champlain Canals have paid the cost of construction, enlargement, extension, and all improvements, and interest thereon at 7 per cent, and, over and above all, left a surplus of net profit of over $50,000,000; so that the State has not only received back every cent of outlay upon those two canals, with 7 per cent interest thereon, but has received as clear profit

AT LEAST $50,000,000;

and all this has been done while carrying freight at half the rates of the Erie or New York Central Railroads. The charges upon the Erie Canal, including tolls, average about 9 mills per ton per mile; while, on the Central and Erie Railroads, they average from 2½ cents to 2¾. This charge of 9 mills per ton can be reduced to 5, and even 3 mills, by competition in water-routes, and still leave a profit sufficient to pay for construction, in a few years. It is well known that freight can be carried by river, where there are no obstructions, at 3 mills, and by lake at 2½, at a fair profit. With the Gulf route open, we shall have a competition that will keep down lake-freights; and, with the central water-line to the Atlantic, one that will keep in check both lake and river freight, and reduce the through lines of road to fair rates. The charges of transportation upon grain from Chicago to Liverpool have averaged for some years from 65 to 70 cents per bushel. It is estimated, upon the best authority, that, by either of these improved water-routes, the charges would not exceed 20 to 25 cents. Thus, when wheat is $2 in Liverpool, as it is now, it would be $1.75 in Chicago; and, when corn is $1 in Liverpool, it must be 75 cents in Chicago,—a saving to us of from 45 to 50 cents upon every bushel we had to sell.

England imports 160,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly for her own consumption, and about half as much of other grains. Russia, with her grand system of canals and river-improvements, is able to supply the greater part of this from her Baltic and Black Sea provinces, with freights at from 35 to 45 cents per bushel. When free America

SHALL BE WISE ENOUGH

to emulate despotic Russia in this respect, and utilize her natural water-channels by the combination of such artificial ones as are necessary for that purpose, we shall be able to compete with them in freight and secure this market, and, with the production of our fertile prairies stimulated by steady and remunerative prices, there is no doubt could supply the whole. The State of Minnesota alone exports 20,000,000 bushels now. Upon this 160,000,000 bushels of exported wheat, the amount saved in freight alone would be $64,000,000 each year; while the whole amount received from this export of wheat alone, to say nothing of other grain, would be over $300,000,000,—enough to reverse the balance of trade that is now so enormously against us, and set the tide of gold flowing back again into our own coffers, of which Europe has been gradually draining us for so many years.

Then we shall not need to talk of the expediency or inexpediency of resuming specie-payments; that question will settle itself, and specie-payments follow as a natural consequence.

We all feel that the manner in which our railroads have been constructed and operated, for many years, has been a monstrous wrong and injustice to the whole people; nor need I stop to prove to you that their powerful combination of capital and unscrupulous use of it have become one of the

MOST DANGEROUS ELEMENTS

in the politics of our country, threatening speedily to deprive the people of any voice in the administration of public affairs, and ultimately to virtually control every department of Government. It seems almost hopeless to endeavor to restrain this growing power by legislation. Its defiance of law is as audacious as its disregard of private rights and of common justice.

The only sure antidote for the steadily-increasing evil, in my opinion, is to destroy that monopoly of commerce which they now enjoy, by the improvement of our water-routes, and make those great natural highways the certain means of reducing their power, by taking from them the ability to corrupt our public officials and suborn justice with money extorted from the people.

Has any one a doubt that we

HAVE A RIGHT

to demand these improvements at the hands of Congress, or that it is their duty to comply with our demands? A refusal upon the grounds of economy would come with a poor grace after the sums lavished upon railroads, or schemes for the benefit of a few individuals or favored cities, and after the millions spent in building expensive Custom-Houses and Post-Offices. It took $1,500,000 to pay the increase of Congressional and Presidential salary, while $4,000,000 was appropriated for paving the streets of Washington. Another $4,000,000 has been paid out within a few weeks to prepare the navy for a war that had little prospect of existence, save in the imaginations and wishes of those who hoped to prolong their political existence by such a calamity, regardless of the consequences to the rest of the world. A donation in lands worth $20,000,000 was given to the Northern Pacific, and enough in lands and bonds to the Central, the Union, and the Southern Pacific to build the Niagara, the Champlain, and the Fort St. Philip Canals, to complete the Kanawha Canal, improve the Ohio, and give us deep-water navigation from Lake Michigan to the Gulf. More than 200,000,000 acres of the people's patrimony have been given to railroads within the last few years, and these lands they are selling at from $2 to $15 per acre. Many of these roads were not needed, and built for purely speculative purposes, have only resulted in increased injury to the people. Will Congress now plead the need of economy when we ask for appropriations for perfecting these three great highways that Providence has given us,—highways that will not be monopolized or consolidated under the control of any company, corporation, or ring, but

WILL BE FREE,

for the use of the whole people, and for the benefit of future generations as well as for our own? It would be a work of the wisest economy, in my opinion, even if its expense were defrayed by direct taxation of the people, since it would give us a speedy return for the money invested, and prove some compensation to our posterity for the lands so ruthlessly squandered upon railroads.

But that a niggardly, instead of a wise economy, will be the policy maintained in regard to most of those improvements, is, I think, foreshadowed in the late message of the President, who advises the strictest economy, especially in "appropriations for river and harbor improvements." There is, however,

A CRUMB OF COMFORT

in his proposition to look after and keep in navigable condition the overslaugh on the Hudson, the St. Clair Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, provided the States of New York and Illinois will pledge themselves to open their canals for the passage of large vessels.

New York is abundantly able to do her part of such a work, and it is pretty certain that she will do it. Will Illinois follow her example, or can she do so? I, for one, would favor the immediate undertaking of the work by the State, and will promise not to grumble at any increase of taxes necessary to insure its completion, providing Congress, will speedily set about performing their part of the contract.

In concluding this hasty glance at the subject of through transportation by water, allow me to say that, if we would make our movement for cheap transportation successful, it is high time we fixed upon some

SPECIFIC PLAN OF ACTION,

that will unite not only the people of the West, but those of the East, who are equally interested with us in the matter, and are already moving for the accomplishment of the same purpose. Let me urge upon you now the advisability of uniting all our forces in an effort to secure the opening of these three water-routes at the earliest possible moment, as the measure that promises the *best and quickest results*, and the *only* one that seems commensurate with the needs of the present and the future.

Allow me now to present the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS,

which I hope to see adopted by a unanimous vote of this Convention:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of the whole country depends largely upon the success of its agricultural interests; and

WHEREAS, Those interests are now greatly depressed by reason of excessive freight-charges upon the transportation of its products; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that our present means of transportation are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of our increasing production and commerce; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty, as it has been the policy, of our Government, to make such appropriations, from time to time, as are demanded by the necessities of our commerce; therefore,

Resolved, by this Convention of Farmers, composed of delegates from the different Farmers' Organizations of the State, and representing a constituency of more than 200,000 Farmers, That we demand that the necessary appropriations be made by Congress, at its present session, in accordance with estimates already made by United States Engineers, for the opening of a Northern water-route for large vessels, by the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls; the opening of the Gulf route, by the improvement of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers; and of the Central route, by the completion of the Kanawha Canal, and the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all interested in this question, both producers and consumers, in an earnest effort to obtain the passage of bills, at the present session of Congress, for the accomplishment of these improvements.

GENERAL BUSINESS RESUMED.

A general discussion followed, the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI

being strongly advocated by a few of the delegates. It was urged that if Congress was called upon to do this the North and the East would be against it. The resolution was indorsed by many, but was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for investigation and report.

PERSONAL TO HAWLEY.

The President announced that the next thing on the programme was the reading of a paper prepared by the Hon. J. B. Hawley, who was unable to be present. Objection was made, and a lively debate, which lasted half an hour, ensued. Frequent allusions were made to salary-grabbers, but a motion to adjourn was voted down by about two to one. The paper was then read, and an abstract is subjoined.

COMMERCE BETWEEN STATES.

The subject assigned to him was one of great importance and interest. It was that of commerce among the several States as carried on by railroads, and the power of Congress to control it. He believed not only in the power of Congress to control such commerce, but that it is its bounden duty to do so, and that this session of Congress would not meet the expectations of the country unless it made a long stride towards its accomplishment. The Constitution of the United States had given to Congress

POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE

with foreign nations and among the several States. The power was absolute and unrestrained. This had been often decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, but the language was too plain to need or admit of construction. The railroad had, to a great extent, monopolized the carrying trade. Its great capacity and speed made it the favorite mode of transportation and travel. That many and very grave abuses are practiced in the control and management of the railroads of the country most every one not connected with them was ready to admit; and yet it was claimed by many that there was no power to control them either by national or State legislation. The framers of our National Constitution wisely provided that all commerce carried on between two or more States should be under the legislation and control of Congress, and left to the States respectively power to control the commerce carried on solely within the limits of a single State. Here the line was closely and sharply defined, and neither authority may enter the domain of the other. He was of the opinion that, if anything valuable and permanent was to be gained by the interior States in the way of regulating legislation controlling the railroads of the country, such

RELIEF MUST COME FROM CONGRESS.

Congress alone could apply the provisions of a just and equitable law to the whole country, and bring all within its control. The States would have as many different laws as there are States, if they entered upon the subject at all.

EXTENT OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

We have already more railroads than all the world. Besides we have everywhere involved ourselves in debt for their construction, and have, in their aid, brought ourselves, as a people, to the very door of bankruptcy. There were in this country almost 80,000 miles of railroads, and the capital invested in them amounted to about $3,500,000,000; and the question now presented to the American people was simply this: "Shall the people control this vast system of railroads, or shall the railroads control the people?" and this question has got to be answered one way or the other.

THE ISSUE

was already made up. The people had endured the extortions of the railroads and transportation companies until they could patiently bear them no longer, and they were fully determined by law to regulate the whole system. It was a well-known fact in this country that when the people will, they can accomplish their purposes. They will be patient, but persevering and determined; and will steadily pursue the object until it is accomplished, that is, until the railroads are brought under the restraint and control of wise and just laws.

POWER OF THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

The railroads of the country ought to be of inestimable advantage to our people. If however, they cannot be controlled by law, they may prove an unmitigated evil. Already their power over the legislation in many of the States was omnipotent; and unless this power shall be checked and brought under the control of law, the time was not far distant when their influence would become too strong to be restrained in any degree, and it would be installed, if not in name, at least in fact, King in this country. Next to the power of slavery, it was the most potent that ever the American people had been called upon to contend with. This giant, so strong and powerful, had not yet reached his full strength. He was growing stronger every day, and, unless he could now be shorn of his locks and bound, he would soon become too strong for all fetters.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met at 7 o'clock, President Flagg in the chair. Both the auditorium and gallery were crowded.

The Committee on Resolutions was instructed to report Thursday morning.

LECTURE BY COL. YORK, OF KANSAS.

Col. York, of Kansas, was then introduced, and spoke for over an hour on "Wealth as a Political Power." He was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded.

ADDRESS OF MR. FERGUSON.

Mr. R. B. Ferguson followed, and offered some suggestions for the relief of the farmers. They wanted, first, co-operation; and by that he meant the formation of associations for the purpose, as far as possible, of shipping produce directly to consumers. He had been in constant communication with the Secretary of the Workingman's Central Council, of New York, and received a letter from him in September in which he said that the Workingmen were ready to buy of the farmers, and asked him what he could purchase pork by the barrel, per pound, and what would be a fair price for hams, bacon, and flour. He could give him the price of flour, but pork, hams, and bacon had to be left out, because the farmers were not packing their own pork.

HOW TO DO WITHOUT MIDDLEMEN.

Their plan of action for their own good, in his opinion, lay in forming associations, appointing one of their own number to represent them at every prominent railroad-station, or at every railroad-station. This man's duty would be to receive the grain, corn, oats, and wheat; to see it loaded into cars and shipped, giving each farmer a receipt for so many bushels of grain. They must see that the grain was all well cleaned, and not send oats looking as if they had just come from the field, and been raked up straw and all. One load of dirty grain would condemn a whole car-load of clean grain, if it was placed with it. Appoint one Eastern man to act for a large number, say 5,000 or 10,000, or all the farmers along the line of railroad. The object of so many shipping to one man is, that he could do a large amount of business cheaper than he could do a little. Another advantage was, where one man is in receipt of large quantities of grain, he could make better bargains for shipment to Europe and England, selling directly to the consumers of those countries, giving them the cheapest grain it is possible for them to obtain, and paying the farmers more money than they could acquire in any other way. Some had already formed associations of this kind, and obtained some relief, but if all acted separately they would relieve the people but very little, for the reason that separately they would employ different agents, and all these agents must make a living.

In every town they should have a place for killing and packing pork, and hire a professional pork-packer, and have it done well. When the pork is ready for sale, ship it to the Eastern agent. The details of all this could be done satisfactorily by them. The agent at the railroad station could have an account with each farmer. When he shipped the grain to the Eastern man, he could draw on it at sight within a few cents of its full value, and pay the funds over to each farmer pro rata. When the sale was completed, he could pay the balance. There would be no trouble, no risks, if they selected proper agents at home and in the East.

Then buy or rent a mill in each county, and grind wheat into flour; and they would have begun a new era that would prove more beneficial than all other things they could do for immediate relief. This required prompt action on their part, and he earnestly hoped they would not leave here until they decided to do it.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

He then considered the question of cheap transportation. The question now was, how they were to obtain quickest relief, and in what way would they obtain permanent relief. To his mind, two ways were presented. One was by building their own lines of railroad; the other, by legislation. The first would afford relief quicker than the last. If they had a line of railroad carrying freight for the cost, they would have every railroad in the country by the throat; and they would either have to carry for the same price, or not at all. This was the most powerful argument they could use against the railroads. This would be a law that would exact obedience from the railroads. He continued: We will vote only for the best men. We care not what party they belong to, so long as they will vote and act as we want them to do, and are honest and capable men, above price. When they had done this, the speaker said they had gone a great way towards relieving the corruption that now hangs over the country, but their work was not done yet. He then referred to

CORRUPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE,

telling how easy it appeared to be to get unjust laws passed, and said a law should be enacted making it an offense punishable with twenty years' imprisonment to both the giver and taker of a bribe. [Applause.] After a brief allusion to the tendency to centralization under the present Administration, he said: "Congress and Legislatures ought to be taught that they are the servants of the people." He then adverted to the giving away of public lands by Congress, and the Credit Mobilier swindle, and asserted that the people, if this continued, would soon be under the control of a landed monopoly worse than that which prevails in England. He submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the people of the State of Illinois, believing that the people of every State in the Union will coincide with the views herein expressed, do demand Congress to desist in granting any more of our lands to railroads, or any other corporations, without first obtaining permission by a popular vote of three-quarters of all the States in the Union.

Resolved, That we will use our influence to politically retire any Congressman or Senator who votes for a land-grant contrary to the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That there shall be no building of the Texas Pacific, the Atlantic Pacific, or the issuing of Government bonds to them, until the farmers of the West, the planters of the South, the laboring men, manufacturers, merchants, and consumers of the East have transportation facilities in the interests of the producers and consumers of those sections.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Representative in Congress.

In conclusion, he urged the necessity of prompt practical action, and that they be represented at the meeting of the American Cheap Transportation Company, to be held in Washington, Jan. 14, to the end that Congress might be shown that the farmers mean to be obeyed.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

DISCUSSION ON THE ADDRESS.

After Mr. Furguson's address he was asked several questions by the delegates concerning the plans of the Cheap Transportation Association. Mr. A. P. Coffeer, an honest farmer, gave his views upon the situation in a speech of half an hour, which excited considerable discussion. His plan was for the people to build a railroad of their own, the General Government to issue 5 per cent bonds in aid of its construction.

The Convention closed this evening with the best of feeling, and with a promise of practical results.

Michigan Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society elected Col. G. S. Warner, of Detroit, to fill the vacancy in the Board. President Kipp arrived this afternoon, appointed the standing committees, and delivered a brief address. He recommended paying the indebtedness of the State Pomological Society, and holding a joint fair with the same next year. The Treasurer's report showed that $41,000 were received at the last fair at Grand Rapids. Disbursements, $27,000; on hand, $14,000. An additional number of premiums were awarded.

The Wisconsin State Grange to Meet at Janesville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 16.—The officers of the State Grange decided to-day to hold the second annual meeting here instead of at Fond du Lac. The Convention will open Jan 20, and continue six days.

WOODHULL AT ANN ARBOR.

She Is Insulted and Reviled by the College Students—A Disgraceful Performance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 16.—The Woodhull female, fulfilling her engagement, was greeted at the Opera-House last night by the most riotous audience that ever assembled there. She was constantly interrupted with hisses, groans, and other insults, and finally was compelled to leave the stage. The audience, consisting mostly of students, then took possession of the hall, sang their most demonstrative songs, broke up the furniture, and were only subdued by being left in the dark, some one turning the gas off. The mob then followed the female to her hotel, where they collected in great numbers, and violence became imminent. An announcement made to them from the steps of the hotel that there was a corpse in the house induced them to disperse and become quiet. The whole affair was a most disgraceful one.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

NEW YORK, Dec 16.—The New York Woman's Suffrage Society held a mass-meeting last evening in the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the tyranny of taxation without representation. Mrs. Dr. Lozier presided. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Logan, and Susan B. Anthony, the latter of whom recounted her trial for illegal voting. The usual taxation-without-representation-is-tyranny resolutions were adopted.

PRISON REFORM.

The Young Men's Christian Association Committee in Springfield.

They Issue an Address to the People of Illinois.

General Co-operation in the Work Earnestly Requested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—At a recent convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Bloomington, Ill., a committee was appointed, charged with the duty of considering and offering a plan whereby convicts, when discharged from the Penitentiary, might be cared for until employment could be obtained for them. That Committee, consisting of the Rev. Frederick A. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities; A. S. Brisco, Chaplain of the Penitentiary; and Col. M. M. Bane, Penitentiary Commissioner, held their first session here this afternoon. A number of the Board of Public Charities and other prominent gentlemen interested in prison reform were in attendance upon the session.

The Committee met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, without formal organization, proceeded to discuss the subject of prison reform at length. The result of the discussion was a decision to issue an

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

The following is the address:

"At the first annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois, held in Bloomington, on Nov. 6-10, 1873, the subject of criminals and their treatment was one of the topics prominently discussed. The Convention decided that it was expedient and desirable to organize in the State, upon the broadest basis of co-operation, a Prison Association, whose special function it should be to study and report upon all questions connected with the origin and treatment of crime, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with the people of the State, and, should sufficient encouragement be given, to call a meeting of all the friends of prison reform at Springfield, at some time during the coming winter. We therefore extend an invitation to all persons, irrespective of religion or political opinion, in or out of official station, whose attention has been called to the present condition of our State and county prisons, and who are interested for any reason in the welfare of society, including the criminal as well as the non-criminal class, to express their sympathy for, and desire to co-operate with, the movement about to be inaugurated.

"Similar associations in other States have been eminently successful in awakening public interest, and developing an enlightened public sentiment. The National Prison Association, under the patronage of the United States Government, of which the Hon. Horatio Seymour is President, whose next annual Congress is to be held in St. Louis in May, 1874, has above all others attracted the notice of the country. We are convinced that the time has arrived for Illinois to join in the general movement in the direction of reform.

THE EVILS ESPECIALLY COMPLAINED OF

are the imposition of inadequate or of excessive sentences; the inefficiency, expense, and evil influence of confinement in Illinois, without seclusion, in the county jails, the want of proper classification of prisoners; the improper and unjust confinement of witnesses; the lack of safeguards accompanying the pardoning power; the universal and indiscriminate distrust of discharged prisoners; the errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities of the Criminal law; and the needless and expensive delays in the administration of justice. Against these evils it is proposed to enlist the united and earnest efforts of all who are sensible of their existence. The precise

FORM AND SCOPE OF THE ASSOCIATION

to be organized cannot be stated until it is ascertained of whom it is to be composed, and what may prove to be the will of the body. But it may be said, generally, that its work will consist in the visitation of prisoners; the collection of criminal statistics; the care of discharged convicts, and the enlightenment of the public through the press and from the rostrum upon all topics connected with crime, the criminal class, criminal law, the administration of justice, and the management and discipline of prisons.

The co-operation in this movement of all editors, teachers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, Sheriffs, and other county officers, and all others in any walk or calling, of either sex, is invited; and all persons disposed to co-operate actively, are requested to forward their name and address to the Corresponding Secretary of the Committee, Miss Lottie Moore, of Springfield, Ill. Public notice will hereafter be given of the time and place of the proposed meeting:

M. M. Bane, of Quincy, Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary.
A. T. Briscoe, of Joliet, Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary.
William Reynolds, of Peoria, Trustee State Reform School.
Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown.
Lottie M. Moore, of Springfield.
W. W. Wallace, of Bloomington.
Frederick H. Wines, of Springfield, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities.
J. B. Lawson, of Chesterfield, State Commissioner of Public Charities.
G. E. Roe, M. D., Springfield, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again in this city on the 20th day of next January, when it will determine as to the time a mass meeting will be held.

THE PARKS OF DETROIT.

The Park Commissioners Persuade the Common Council to Issue the Required Bonds—The Mayor's Veto Does Not Avail to Stop Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—The park fight in this city has assumed a new phase, and the old excitement over the matter has been rekindled. It will be recollected that the Supreme Court refused to compel the Council to issue bonds to carry out the contracts made for lands by the Park Commission, holding that no final powers in such matter could be conferred upon the latter body. The Commissioners last week submitted the whole matter anew to the Council for its voluntary action. This time two Aldermen who voted before anti-park, changed; and carried the measure last Friday by an affirmative vote of 12 to 6,—two being absent. To-night the Mayor vetoed it, and it was carried over his veto by the change of vote of two more Aldermen. The Council Chamber was jammed with spectators, and there was much excitement. It is freely charged that this result was brought about by corruption, and the power of the Council to take this action under existing laws is also denied. Steps will be taken at once to bring the whole matter into the courts again.

QUINCY.

Meeting of Citizens to Consider the Expediency of Bridging the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 16.—A large and important meeting of citizens was held at the Court-House this evening to forward the proposed new wagon and railroad bridge across the Mississippi at this point. Representatives of all classes were present who heartily indorsed the project. Speeches were made by Senator Richardson, the Hon. J. K. Vandorn, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Morton, Capt. Piggott, and others. Resolutions were adopted favoring the movement and pledging the support of citizens. The City Council has already guaranteed $25,000 per year on the interest of the bonds, and there is no doubt of the success of the movement. Plans and specifications have already been approved, surveys made, and approaches provided for, and the Company state that work will commence early in the spring.

PERTEET.

Another Letter from Perteet Regarding His Confession.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 16.—The following card from Andrew J. Perteet will appear in the Joliet *Signal* of this morning. It only illustrates the character of the man. It is in total contradiction of the statements and confessions he has already made to men of high standing in this community, and who, upon their oaths, are willing to contradict it:

"JOLIET, Dec. 15, 1873.

"*To C. Zarley & Co., Publishers of the Signal:*

"This is to certify that Horace R. Wood, of Frankfort, interviewed me at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon; that in regard to my giving or asserting my innocence or guilt relative to the crime of which I am convicted, to any living soul, is false from beginning to end; that I now hold in my hand the only confession the world will ever know, and that only after my execution on next Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

"(Signed) ANDREW J. PERTEET."

RELIGIOUS.

Bishops Cummins and Cheney at Peoria—A New Church Society to be Formed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 16.—Peoria was honored to-day by the presence of Bishop Cheney and Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who came here at the invitation of Mr. A. G. Tyng, to interest Episcopalians and others in the new departure, and to take steps toward the organization of a society in this city. The reverend gentlemen delivered addresses this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, which was filled to overflowing by an interested and enthusiastic audience. Measures will be taken immediately to form a society here, and a call will be issued to a minister at no distant day.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 16.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head. For good cattle the market was quiet and firm, but poor grades were sold from ½@¾c easier on dressed weights. Sales of choice at $10.00@10.25; extra, $9.00@9.25; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second quality, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00@5.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,460 head. The supply was much less than was anticipated. Prices remain as last noticed, with a moderate demand. Sales of sheep in lots at $2.00@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@7.00; spring lambs, 5@8c per lb.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Shipments to-day light, and transactions limited. Demand for native stock good, at $2.60@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,476. Market dull, buyers asking concessions, which were granted. Good attendance of Eastern buyers. Extreme range, $4.45@4.60.

THE TURF.

Races of the Louisiana Jockey Club at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The Louisiana Jockey Club fall meeting was continued to-day under particularly favorable auspices of the most delightful weather, a good track, capital sport, and a large attendance of spectators. As was the case on Saturday, the knowing ones came to sore grief, the favorites being beaten in two out of three races. The programme embraced three events, leading off with the Orleans stake for 3-year-olds, a dash of two miles. Total value of stake, $1,200. Twenty nominations were on the list, but of these only seven showed up as starters, including Meta H, Fred, Bonnabel, Edwin Adams, and Western Star. Western Star was the favorite in the betting; Adams second. The start was delayed half an hour through the fractiousness of Western Star, who worried himself so that he had not power to stay through the race, and finished a bad fourth. Bonnabel took up running from the send off, and showed way to the quarter, although here he was overhauled by Western Star, who led him to the end of the first mile. Coffee's colt third. Time of mile, 1:51. Going around the turn Western Star quit and Bonnabel and Coffee's colt went to the fore, running down-stretch head-and-head, but Bonnabel fairly out-footed him to the half-mile, drew away, and got home an easy winner by a length, Coffee second, Meta third, Western Star fourth, Adam fifth, Time, 3:46¼.

SECOND RACE.

The second event on the card was a race of two-mile heat, which had four starters—Carrington, Silent Friend, Port Leonard, and Nellie R. Silent Friend was a hot favorite at the start, selling at 200 in a pool of 482, Carrington bringing 120, Port Leonard 80, and Nellie 84. Silent Friend dropped into third place after the start, and staid there until entering the back stretch in the second mile, when he got his head, at once rushed to the front, won in a canter, evincing that he could have won at will. Carrington got in second, Port Leonard third, and Nellie fourth. Time of first mile, 1:55; 2 miles, 3:48¼.

In the second heat it was evident that Silent Friend would win.

One hundred to 20 was freely laid on him against the field. As before he was kept well in hand until reaching the quarter in the second mile, and then taking the lead, with considerable ease finished the first in a hand gallop, Carrington one length behind, Nellie third, Port Leonard last. Time of the first mile, 1:54; 2 miles, 3:47¼.

THIRD RACE.

The day's sport was concluded with a mile dash for all ages, 100 pounds on each. Twelve starters were named, but Lake's Miners being withdrawn, and Lacer's Gen. Palmer running away before the start, going four miles before he could be stopped, left a field of ten. Wanderer was the choice in betting, selling for $150; Cape Race, $90; Falmouth, $60; Cottrills entries, $50, and the field $49. The youngsters were very frolicsome, and an hour was consumed in ten attempts for a start before they were dispatched on their journey. Leathers was first away, Mary L. second, Cape Race third, and Wanderer fourth. At the quarter Cape Race went to the front, and was thereafter never headed, getting home winner by a length and a half, Tom Leathers second. Wanderer, who was never better than third, was beaten out of that position on the home-stretch by Romping Girl, and finished fourth. Time, 1:48¼.

SUMMARY.

First race—The New Orleans Stake, for colts and fillies 3 years old, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third horse $100; two miles.

Ed Harrison and A. Bonnabell's ch. c. Fred Bonnabell, by King Lear, dam Erring, by Ringgold, 87 pounds.
U. A. Ryan's gr. c. John Coffee, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter, 90 pounds.
John H. Stone's ch. f. Meta H, by Harry of the West, dam Louisiana B, 87 pounds.
Geo. W. Hake's ch. c. Western Star, by France, dam by Bill Alexander, 90 pounds.
G. B. Morris' b. g. Edwin Adams, by Planet, dam Zephyr, by Lexington, 87 pounds.
Fred Lloyd's b. f. Philomena, by King Lear, dam Labruna, 87 pounds.
A. Bonnabell's gr. c. Asterapes, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 90 pounds.

Bonnabell	1
Coffee's colt	2
Meta H.	3
Western Star	4
Edwin Adams	5
Philomena	6
Asterapee	7

Time—3:46¼.

Second Race—Two mile heats for all ages, club purse, $800; first horse to receive $650, and second horse, $150.

A. Jennings' ch. c. Silent Friend, 4 years old, by Australian, dam by Ludington, 104 lbs.	1	1
J. J. Crawley's ch. c. Carrington, 4 years old, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation, 104 lbs.	2	2
G. B. Morris' ch. c. Nellie R., 5 years old, by Lightning, dam Nora Creina, 107 lbs.	4	3
M. Walsh's b. g. Port Leonard, 4 years old, by Voucher, dam Prunella, 104 lbs.	3	4

Time—3:48¼; 3:37¼.

Third Race—One mile, with 100 pounds on each, 3-years-olds to carry 90 pounds, no allowance for mares or geldings, club purse $400; first horse, $300; second $75; third horse, $25.

W. Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, 4 years old, by Ludington, dam imp. Zone, 100 pounds	1
E. Warwick's b. c. Tom Leathers, 4 years old, by Camp Whale, dam Doubloon, 100 pounds	2
William Cottrill's ch. f. Romping Girl, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister, 100 lbs.	3
George H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years old, by Ludington, dam Coral, by Vandal, 100 lbs.	4
M. Walsh's ch. f. Mary, 4 years old, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 100 lbs.	0
E. Harrison's b. c. Vidal, 4 years old, by Warfield, dam by Lexington, 100 lbs.	0
W. A. Wells' b. c. Falmouth, 4 years old, by Planet, dam Red Rose, 100 lbs.	0
William Cottrill's b. c. Lotta Moore, 2 years old, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 73 lbs.	0
E. Warwick's b. f. Mary Forest, 3 years old, by Ludington, dam imp. Weathwitch, 100 lbs.	0

The meeting will be continued on Thursday, and concluded on Saturday, with the usual four-mile event.

CASUALTIES.

Collision in a Railroad Yard at Plattsmouth, Neb.—Two Lives Lost.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 16.—At the Burlington & Missouri shop-yard here last night, the rear of a train of flat cars collided with a hand-car, on which were eleven of the employes. Two were killed and several bruised—not seriously. The men killed were John Daily and Stephen Considine. The latter leaves a wife and several children. Dr. Livingston, Mayor of the village, attended to the killed and wounded. The Coroner's inquest attached no blame to any one.

Steamer Lost—Seventy-One Persons Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Celerity, from Riga bound for Stettin, has been lost. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

THE FLOOD IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Dec. 16.—The hard rains during the last week have flooded the country in this section. Wills Creek has risen 23 feet above its usual height. There have been no through trains since last Friday night on the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Railroad.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Holiday Gifts IN Fine Laces, Embroideries, Initial Hdkfs., Blk. Thread and Guipure Capes for Velvet Cloaks, with Trimming Laces, all widths, to match; Pointe and Applique Hdkfs., Collars, and made-up Sleeves; a choice assortment of Blk. Thread Barbes, Veils, Coiffures; Applique and Valenciennes Laces; Applique Lace Tidies; Crochet Tidies; new Rufflings; Collarettes, and Fancy Fr. Embroidered Sets, and other elegant and useful articles for PRESENTS, at specially low prices.

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106, 108 & 110 State-st.
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HAVE MADE STILL

LOWER PRICES!

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UNDERWEAR,

To be sold in Thirty Days, regardless of cost. These goods are all new and well made, and will be offered at prices that will satisfy every one, and will close them out in a short time. These goods consist of

1,000 Ladies' Night Dresses at	90c.
1,000 Ladies' Chemises at	75c.
500 Ladies' Drawers at	40c.
500 Ladies' Skirts from	75c.
700 Ladies' and Misses' Aprons from	30c.
300 Pairs Ladies' Corsets at	40c.
500 Felt Skirts at	$1.

Also, a large assortment of

Ladies' Extra Fine Merino Underwear

At 60c.

During this sale we will offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In every Department. We deal exclusively in

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ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

We shall offer, for 10 days, our enormous stock of

Watches,
Clocks,
Bronzes,

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IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH,

BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED

GOLD WATCH CASE,

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a Case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in Watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,

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The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

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Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
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NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

Money continues abundant in this market at 10 per cent on time loans, and with some considerable amounts offered at 8 per cent on demand loans.

New York exchange is getting very abundant, with free sales at 50c per $1,000 discount.

There is more and more disposition to invest in local stocks as money becomes more abundant; and some of the leading stocks, like the city railways, have advanced from 4 to 5 per cent in the last ten days.

The defalcation of the City Treasurer was again a general topic of conversation in financial circles to-day, and while much pity is expressed for Mr. Gage, there is hardly a dissenting voice from the opinion that any attempt to ward off or neutralize the penalty of the law for his violation of his trust would only be offering a premium for dishonesty. The epidemic of defalcation which now prevails among bank officers and other persons holding positions of trust shows that the moral sense of the business community has been blunted and the standard of integrity debased until there is less inducement for young men to be honest, or for public officers to be faithful than there used to be.

The price of gold continues to advance as the inflation of the greenback currency progresses. In a little over two months the aggregate amount of greenbacks outstanding has been increased from $356,000,000 to $374,000,000, an inflation of $18,000,000. The result has been that gold has risen from 108 to 112. Greenbacks, which three months ago were worth 92½ in gold on the dollar, are now worth only 89¼, and the probability is that by the time the remaining $26,000,000 of the $44,000,000 reserve are paid out, gold will have risen to 120 or 125. The entire amount of $400,000,000 of greenbacks and $354,000,000 of National Bank notes then outstanding will be worth about 80 cents on the dollar, or an aggregate of $603,200,000 in gold, whereas the $710,000,000 of greenbacks and National Bank notes outstanding before the issue of any part of the $44,000,000 "reserve" were worth an aggregate of $653,000,000. Thus an increase of $44,000,000 of greenbacks will probably cause a depreciation of 12 per cent in the gold value of the entire $754,000,000 of greenbacks and National Bank notes then outstanding, an aggregate depreciation of, say, $90,000,000. It is apparent that it is only necessary to continue the process of inflation to depress the value of greenbacks and bank notes to nearly nothing. Depreciation of the currency, however, is just now popular. Every one who is in debt and in danger of being thrown into bankruptcy, wants the value of his property nominally increased, so that a smaller portion of it will pay off his debts. The plausible arguments that used to be advanced in regard to a necessity for more currency to transact the business of the country have been silenced by the fact, now well established, that currency is very plenty everywhere. If there were, in fact, any deficiency of currency to transact the business of the country, there is a way to provide all the currency the country could use by authorizing free banking and allowing the banks to issue all the currency they could deposit bonds to secure. This would be an expansion of the currency which would not cause any depreciation in the value of either greenbacks or bank notes; on the contrary, as the proportion of bank notes to greenbacks changed, by the increase of the former, the value of both would appreciate, because greenbacks would be (relatively to bank notes) more scarce than now. The National Banks have agreed to redeem their notes in either legal-tenders or specie, and if greenbacks are made relatively scarce by the increase of bank notes, the banks would soon find it necessary to prepare for redemption in specie.

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Under the present diminished revenue of the Government there are three conflicting lines of policy advocated by as many different parties in Congress, viz.: First, inflation of the currency; second, reduction of expenses; third, increase of taxation. The latter is the policy recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. He proposed to restore the duty on tea and coffee, which will yield say $20,000,000 per annum; an increased tax of 10 cents per gallon on distilled spirits, which would yield $7,000,000 annually; 4 cents additional per pound on tobacco, $4,000,000; on illuminating gas, $2,500,000; on gross receipts of railroads from passengers and freight, $6,000,000; on steamboat gross receipts, $600,000; on insurance companies, $1,300,000; on telegraph receipts, $250,000—making, in the aggregate, $22,150,000. These would yield an annual aggregate of $42,000,000. In addition to these it is now seriously proposed to restore the income tax and the stamp duty on legal documents.

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal papers state that a number of leading merchants of that city are about to start a transatlantic steamship line, and preparations for building a pioneer vessel have already been made. It is to be strictly Canadian enterprise. The Allan line is chiefly owned by European capitalists, its ships being registered in Glasgow, and cannot justly be considered a part of the Canadian marine.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Treasury disbursements, $104,000.

The customs receipts were $252,000.

The exports of produce for the week amounted to $5,275,915.

Money was easy early in the day at 7 per cent, and closed at 7 gold to 1-32 premium.

Sterling was weak; 60 days selling at 108¼, and sight at 109¼.

Gold ranged at 111⅛@112⅛, and closed at 112⅛. The carrying rates were 4@7 and 1-32 premium.

The clearings were $81,000,000.

The Western Union Directors meet to-night. The street looks for a 4 per cent cash and 20 per cent stock dividend.

Governments were active, and closed at the highest prices of the day.

State bonds were strong and quiet.

Stocks were less active, though strong. In the afternoon the market declined ¼@¾c, but at the close the whole list was steady. The principal activity was in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central. The sales for the day aggregate 157,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Union Pacific, 15,600 Lake Shore, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 21,465 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,500 Wabash, 4,500 Ohios, 4,200 St. Paul, and 4,100 New York Central.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119⅜
Coupons, '62	115	Coupons, '68	119½
Coupons, '64	117¼	New 5s	113
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	Currency 6s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	22½
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	62½	N. J. Central	98¾
Western Union	74½	St. Paul	32½
Quicksilver	26¼	St. Paul pfd	70
Adams Express	92	Ft. Wayne	89½
Wells Fargo	71½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	56	Terre Haute pfd	26
United States Ex	68	Chicago & Alton	101¾
Pacific Mail	38¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	45	C., C. & C.	74
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	95½
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	79¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	21¾
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	84	Union Pacific stock	31¼
Northwestern	53	Union Pacific bonds	80¾
Northwestern pfd	69¾	Central Pacific	95½
Rock Island	98⅝	Hartford & Erie	2½
Wabash	40½	Del. & Lack.	102½
Wabash pfd	41½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 220 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x172 2-10 ft, with building, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $25,000.

Stanton av, 211 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 33x123 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,350.

Stanton av, 363 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 33x132 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Park st, 125 ft n w of Evergreen av, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,300.

Twenty-one lots in Holstein, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $6,384.

Iowa st, 137 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 75x125 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $3,270.

Iowa st, 212 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 75x125 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,2[illegible].

Iowa st, 162 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $400.

West Eighteenth st, 75 ft w of String st, n f, 25x101¼ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,000.

Fourth st, near sw cor of Drake av, s f, 33x292 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $725.

Lull st, 24 ft s of North Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $700.

Erie st, 216 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $2,400.

Mark st, between West Huron st and Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Sub-Lot 10 of Lots 7 to 3, in Block 1 of Clark's Addition, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $5,300.

Wabash av, near s e corner of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $3,271.

Lot 15, in Block 19, in Wolcott's Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $5,500.

Keith st, between West Huron st and Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $900.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 22, in Block 3, of Lake-Shore Subdivision Lots 24 to 26, Pine Grove, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North 49 ft of Lot 10, in Block 2, of Patrick's part s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,450.

Lot 35, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Five hundred square ft, with buildings, of Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 8 and 9, "Forestville," dated Nov. 26; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 75, in Block 3, Prout & Colman's part s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 19, in Block 6, of n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 5, in Block 2, Jackson & Wenge's part n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 8, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lots 81 to 83, and e 15 ft of Lot 80, in Stone's Addition, also 6 lots in Hickingdale Addition, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $6,700.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 14, Hanbrough & Hess' e ¼ s w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13 (with other property), dated Dec. 13; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	13,741	9,724	9,052	5,349
Wheat, bu	209,410	65,590	86,263	19,205
Corn, bu	24,390	71,730	3,208	2,789
Oats, bu	32,180	49,310	14,989	31,173
Rye, bu	5,297	5,360	362	....
Barley, bu	13,450	17,195	12,572	11,681
Grass seed, lbs	20,035	25,320	....	55,370
Flax seed, lbs	37,355	7,540	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	9,180	491	10,562
Cured meats, lbs	419,800	481,830	2288,613	674,866
Beef, brls	130	....	....	25
Pork, brls	934	89	150	1,553
Lard, lbs	356,980	155,310	253,925	550,400
Tallow, lbs	40,680	20,690	19,900	67,709
Butter, lbs	75,534	40,755	17,650	55,080
Dressed hogs, No	1,711	1,698	1,039	1,371
Live hogs, No	38,206	16,552	4,607	2,963
Cattle, No	1,569	1,418	255	1,042
Sheep, No	508	2,105	157	1,269
Hides, lbs	270,315	230,497	127,743	122,165
Highwines, brls	222	324	5	278
Wool, lbs	195,781	12,360	25,401	44,970
Potatoes, bu	....	2,642	369	....
Lumber, m ft	115	232	440	607
Shingles, m	480	880	115	461
Lath, m	....	....	15	80
Salt, brls	828	1,914	1,259	358

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 8,642 bu wheat; 999 bu corn; 1,958 bu oats; 345 bu rye; 806 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 301 cars wheat; 26 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 27 cars barley. Total, 387 cars, or 147,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally weak to-day,—the exceptions being very few,—but with a fair aggregate of transactions. The rise in the gold premium enabled buyers for export to take hold a little more liberally, but they did not want much; and the speculative departments were heavy, under larger receipts or the expectation of them. The prospects of increased taxation probably acted as a dead weight in most departments, making operators feel heavy, though the natural effect is to cause a nominal advance in prices.

There was activity in nearly all departments of the dry goods market, and, so far at least as staple seasonable fabrics were concerned, the prevalent feeling is unqualifiedly firm. Our leading jobbing-houses report sales considerably in excess of last year's at a like period, and the general situation of the market may be regarded as eminently satisfactory. A ½c advance in a few brands of sheetings and shirtings is noted. Groceries were moving freely at generally firm prices. Coffees were very strong, and took another upward jump to the extent of a ½c on all grades. Rice was active and firm, Carolina advancing to 8½@8¾c. Soaps, candles, spices, and starch were also firmly held. Teas are meeting with a steadily-increasing demand, both for consumption and on speculative account, and prices are advancing, the quotations being marked up 2@3c all around. In sugars, the weak feeling recently developed continues a feature of the market, and we have to note a further decline of an ⅛c. No change took place in the butter market. Sales made a very liberal aggregate, and the recent advance was fully maintained. Cheese remains quiet and firm, as do also canned goods and fish. The demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits was active, with prices firm and, in some instances, higher. Leather, pig-iron, paints, and wood were quoted unchanged. Bagging was quiet, as previously quoted: Stark at 35c; Lewiston at 33c, and American at 30c. The oil trade was reported moderately active, with little or no variation in prices, most descriptions being steadily held at the quotations.

A light trade was reported at the lumber yards, quotations being generally adhered to. The market for metals remains quiet and without material change. Nails were also in light request but firm, at $4.25 rates. No changes were noted in connection with iron, steel, or building materials. With one or two exceptions, drugs and chemicals were steady and in fair demand. Furs were quiet. Canada fine salt is quoted at $2.00, otherwise there was no change in salt quotations. The demand continues active and the market firm, especially for coarse salt, which is very scarce. The hop trade is light. Wool is firm and salable to manufacturers, though business is restricted to some extent by the small offerings. The hide market was again reported steady and fairly active. Timothy and Hungarian seeds were more active and firm, the former at $2.80@2.90, and the latter at 80c. Other seeds were steady. Poultry and game was in moderate demand, choice fresh stock bringing full prices.

Highwines were active, and advanced 1c further in sympathy with New York. Sales were reported early at 95c per gallon, to the extent of 50 brls, and another 150 brls was rumored to have changed hands at that price. Later, 200 brls were sold at 96c, at which figure the market closed firm. Alcohol in bond is quoted at 50c bid, and 55c asked.

Dressed hogs were more active, and steady at a decline of about 10c per 100 lbs, at which there was a good demand for shipment; the market closing at $5.62½ for choice lots. Sales were reported of 88 head (200 lbs) at $5.65; 540 head at $5.62½; 87 at $5.60; 129 head (odd lots) at $5.50; 80 head, dividing on 175 lbs, at $5.50@5.62½; 80, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.50@5.62½. Total, 1,004 head. One thousand head sold at $5.50, seller Dec. 25 to the end of January.

Provisions were dull and demoralized. The whole trade broke down early, under a plethoric supply of hogs, and the news being telegraphed to other points made them panicky; hence the day was one of severe depression throughout. Mess pork fell off 37½@40c per brl on the February option, recovered 12½c, and closed dull. Lard was moderately active, and steady at ⅛c decline; and meats were very quiet, but nominally steady, as holders were firm in their views. The situation in provisions to-day was simply the culmination of the condition which has been gathering for the past month—like the sudden caving in of the bank of a river, as the result of gradual undermining by the current. The market has been almost purely speculative for some time. The belief that the hog crop would all be rushed in by the middle of January, giving a lessened yield of product in proportion to the amount of corn saved on the fattening process, caused a big speculative demand for pork and lard, which rushed up prices of both hogs and product. Meats dragged behind pork, in consequence of the unwillingness of English buyers to follow the market up, and they were at last such a dead weight that the packers refrained from making them, and put everything into barrels or tierces. This was all right for them so long as the speculators would buy pork for February at prices which paid a good profit on the hog, besides a liberal margin for carrying the product till wanted. The speculative furore has now subsided. The parties who bought the pork do not want to eat it themselves, nor is there much prospect that they can find a consumptive market for it, as the popular taste has recently turned in favor of meats more decidedly than ever. Hence the holders wanted to realize, and the pressure to do so weakened prices previous to this morning to a point at which packers could no longer afford to pay 5c per lb for hogs. They hoped for a less supply, which would cause pork to strengthen; but when the trains came in this morning, promising 42,000 to 45,000 more for the day, the packers felt compelled to haul off, and many of them determined to stop work until things should be more nearly equalized. It is true that shipments of meats from this point have been large every day for some time past, but about all that is now going forward was bought some time ago, and no inconsiderable proportion of that purchased early in the season for shipment has been resold to the packers, as there was no sale for them in Europe at the cost of laying them down there. It is probable that the natural elasticity of our market will very soon restore a healthy tone on a basis of prices that will be satisfactory to buyers, and enable packers to operate with a fair profit.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.87½@13.90; do seller January, $14.15@14.20; do seller February, $14.50@14.55; do seller March, $14.90@15.00; prime mess pork, $12.25@12.50; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.15@8.20; do seller January, $8.30@8.35; do seller February, $8.62½@8.65; do seller March, $8.80@8.85. Green hams at 7¾@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9½c. Green shoulders at 5c; rough sides, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅜@6½c; do short clear, 6⅝c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5¼c for shoulders, 6⅞@6⅞c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅞c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 7c; do long cut hams, 8¾@9c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6⅜@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $14.12½; 750 brls do at $14.00; 2,000 brls do seller February at $14.87½; 500 brls do at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14.70; 1,000 brls do at $14.65; 1,500 brls do at $14.62½; 500 brls do at $14.60; 1,000 brls do at $14.55; 1,000 brls do at $14.50; 1,250 brls do seller March at $15.00; 100 tcs lard at 8¼c; 100 tcs do (country kettled) at 8⅛c; 250 tcs do seller January at 8⅜c; 750 tcs do seller February at $8.65; 500 tcs do at 8⅝c; 1,000 tcs do seller March at $8.85; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 5c; 50,000 lbs shoulders seller February at 8⅝c; 50 tcs sweet pickled do at 6c, cash; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 6⅜c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 6¼c; 30 boxes do at 6⅜c; 250 boxes Cumberlands (34 lbs) at 7c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (dressed hogs) at 8c; 60,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7¾c; 50 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00.

Flour was more active, as exporters took hold more freely. Their orders were limited by the gold cost of laying down in Europe, and the advance in the gold premium enabled them to buy where their limits had previously been just under the market. Prices were unchanged. The demand was chiefly for good spring extras. Prices were unchanged, holders not being able to obtain an advance, on account of the weakness in wheat. Bran was unchanged. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 550 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.25; 100 brls do (Pearl Mills) at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do at $5.37½; 100 brls do (Royal Gem) at $4.75; 2,855 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.62½; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 4,405 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.00
Bran	11.50	@12.00

Wheat was active and weak. The market only averaged about ½c lower, but closed 1⅝c below the latest quotations of yesterday; the movement then being up, and to-day down. The chief cause of the heavy feeling was an increase in the receipts to some 209,000 bu, against shipments of 86,000 bu. About 127,000 bu of the receipts came in on roads which connect with Milwaukee, and a considerable proportion thereof undoubtedly came from Milwaukee on through shipment to the East, not to be placed on our market. But there are indications that the volume of receipts for the Chicago market this winter will be quite large, as there is a great pressure in the country for cars and motive power; and the supply will be all the greater as it has been temporarily kept back by the influx of hogs, which have required nearly all the freight locomotives to bring them in. The Eastern demand is fair, and there is also a good inquiry for direct export to Europe. Great Britain will require from fifty to sixty million bu more before next September, which will take every bushel we have to spare; but the question is one of carrying through the winter. The speculative feeling is in favor of a decline here, at least till after the holidays. Seller January opened this morning at $1.17⅝, advanced to $1.18, receded to $1.16½, rose to $1.17½, declined to $1.15½, and closed at $1.16½. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14⅜@1.16½, closing at $1.15; do in Northwestern Elevator closed at $1.16½. Seller February sold at $1.18@1.20½, closing at $1.19½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17 for straight, and nominally at $1.18½@1.19 for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring was in good demand, closing at $1.09; and rejected do closed at $1.03. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.17½; 400 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.19½; 6,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16¼; 58,800 bu do at $1.16; 9,200 bu do at $1.15½; 1,200 bu do at $1.15⅝; 14,400 bu do at $1.15¼; 2,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 1,600 bu do at $1.15⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.15⅜; 20,200 bu do at $1.15; 5,000 bu do at $1.14⅞; 5,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.17; 5,600 bu do at $1.16½; 22,900 bu No. 3 at $1.10; 2,000 bu do at $1.09½; 800 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.03. Total, 167,900 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged 1c lower, but closed 1⅜c below the latest quotation of yesterday. The Liverpool advices were slightly unfavorable to holders, but New York was firm till late in the session, and the gold premium was quoted higher, and our inspection in this morning amounted to only 26 cars, while the stock in store is reported to have increased less than 15,000 bu during the past week. The last named fact does not, however, agree with the daily reports of receipts and shipments, and we have not heard of any vessels being loaded to lie here during the winter. The weakness to-day was chiefly in sympathy with wheat. There was scarcely any demand for cash corn, and the short interest held off as if they expected a much more extensive tumble, though the principal business transacted was in the options for next month. There was not much May corn offered, but that little was scarcely salable; the day was a very dull one for holders. Seller January opened at 53⅝c, declined to 52⅜c, rose to 53⅜c, and fell off to 52c, closing at 52½c. Seller February was little better than nominal at 52½@54½c, closing at 52⅞c. Seller May sold early at 59½c, and closed at about 58c. Cash No. 2 closed at about 51⅝c, and rejected do at 51c for old. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53½c; 8,000 bu do at 53c; 5,000 bu do at 52⅝c; 14,000 bu do at 52½c; 5,800 bu do at 52¼c; 800 bu new do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 51½c; 400 bu do at 51c; 3,200 bu new do at 48c; 400 bu ear by sample at 50c. Total, 44,200 bu.

Oats were dull and steady on options, but heavy on cash lots, at a decline of ⅝c, though quoted steady in New York till near the close, with light receipts here. Seller January sold at 38⅜@38½c, closing at the inside. Seller February was nominal at 39⅛@39⅝c. Cash No. 2 opened at 38⅝c, and closed at 38⅛c. Rejected closed with 35⅞c bid and 36c asked. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c; 6,000 bu do at 38½c; 1,200 bu do at 38⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 38⅝c; 500 bu rejected at 35⅝c. Total, 14,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the reduction noted yesterday, with little disposition either to sell or buy. Sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 78c, and 400 bu by sample at 80c.

Barley was dull and heavy on No. 2, which declined 3c, selling at $1.39. No. 3 was in better demand, and advanced about 4c per bu, closing at $1.05@1.06, with more wanted than was offered, the recent decline having brought out buyers for consumption, while No. 2 is considered to be relatively too high for anything but a fancy article. Rejected was also weak and irregular at 85@90c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at $1.39; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.06½; 400 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; 5,600 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.04½; 6,600 bu do at $1.04; 4,000 bu do at $1.03; 800 bu rejected at 90c; 3,600 bu do at 89c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.22½; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.02½; 400 bu do at 89c on track. Total, 32,400 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 13, 1873.	Dec. 6, 1873.	Dec. 14, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	1,403	1,403	765
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,635
Rejected winter	523	279	....
No. 1 spring	3,893	4,863	8,048
No. 2 spring	256,338	195,797	586,411
No. 3 spring	50,296	46,975	173,261
No. 1 N. W. spring	48,522	43,925	3,871
No. 2 N. W. spring	226,170	261,226	26,837
Rejected spring	15,899	21,339	....
No grade spring	435	584	39
Total	653,789	576,701	806,394
CORN.			
White	4,064	4,064	....
Yellow	32,059	31,688	7,191
No. 1	60,237	60,237	21,440
High mixed	175,348	174,077	....
No. 2	635,018	618,596	866,437
Rejected	53,905	57,071	23,416
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	3,633
No grade	2,412	2,412	480
Total	963,043	948,145	922,426
OATS.			
No. 1	3,280	5,475	2,667
No. 2 white	47,023	42,337	....
No. 2	150,203	135,292	639,040
Rejected	56,320	53,131	50,401
No grade	1,538	3,951	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,608	3,358
No. 2	57,748	51,393	154,714
Rejected	389	570	2,803
No grade	100	100	....
Total	59,825	53,671	160,875
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	229,780	216,341	196,084
No. 3	169,782	174,355	57,719
Rejected	15,553	17,588	18,410
No grade	443	443	....
Total	416,014	409,183	272,213

Total of all kinds, 2,331,055 bu. This is an increase during the week of 77,088 bu wheat; 14,895 bu corn; 6,174 bu rye; 6,831 bu barley; and a decrease of 1,822 bu oats. Total increase, 104,991 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 16.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast strong. Cargoes of corn off coast quieter. Cargoes of wheat on passage firm. Cargoes of corn on passage quieter. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn easier, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 8d@14s. Corn, 36s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LATER—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Club wheat, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s 3d. Pork, 66s 6d. Rest unchanged. Receipts past three days, 17,000 qrs, 9,000 being American.

LATER—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Dec. 9 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	1,517	28,000	4,280,116	415,046	27,948
London	2,870	[illegible]	425,631	349,42[illegible]	....
Glasgow	....	182,250	988,272	11,620	80,747
Bristol	....	....	....	....	401,001
Bremen	156	1,550	135,825	....	....
Hamburg	....	316,887	785,763	....	....
Antwerp	....	2,551,816	....	....	141,721
Trieste	....	128,466	....	....	36,828
West Indies	2,355	223,839	61,229	16,398	1,240
B. N. A. Col.	1,257	[illegible]	935	....	....
Venezuela	[illegible]	116,225	14,538	2,274	46,277
Brazil	[illegible]	47,480	100	....	....
N. Granada	44	441,088	4,160	959	19,709
C. America	38	1,200	344	....	....
China	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8,912	4,201,579	6,377,182	1,296,098	755,532
Previous week	5,061	3,378,434	5,168,359	581,595	1,856,217
Week Nov. 25	4,113	4,398,575	4,905,495	1,429,466	899,905
Week Nov. 18	5,494	3,519,656	3,600,552	630,877	1,908,824
Week Nov. 11	4,288	4,614,997	2,756,091	1,204,233	1,049,997
Week Nov. 4	2,769	3,331,688	2,356,197	541,696	815,167
Cor. week '72	1,651	[illegible]	2,798,290	725,553	1,219,141

And butter, 44,101 lbs; grease, 37,000 lbs; stearine, 6,010 lbs; beef, 2,619 brls.

And from Oct. 29 to Dec. 9, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	30,628	15,155	15,517
Beef, brls tcs	14,191	11,414	17,907
Lard, lbs	29,073,899	21,345,918	17,755,275
Bacon, lbs	26,243,916	16,395,596	16,921,461
Butter, lbs	385,409	532,143	713,276
Cheese, lbs	5,093,962	4,188,613	4,707,446
Tallow, lbs	7,325,636	4,045,581	7,097,318

LUMBERING.

The Muskegon *Reporter* gives the following as the result of operations on the East Shore of Michigan for 1873:

	Feet of logs.
White Lake, sawed	69,272,076
Muskegon Boom, rafted	407,115,050
Grand River, rafted	157,000,000
Grand Rapids, cut	67,231,387
Manistee, sawed	183,245,071
Pentwater	22,520,000
Ludington	87,009,891

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand in the afternoon, and ⅛c off, selling at $1.16¼ down to $1.15½, and closing at the latter price; also at $1.18½ seller February. Corn was quiet and unchanged, selling at 52⅛@52½c for January, and closing at the inside. Mess pork was firmer; 500 brls were sold for February at $14.62½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.92@1.97 for 94 per cent proof. Quotable in bond at 50@55c.

BROOM CORN—There has been a moderate trade during the week, and the market is quoted firm at the annexed prices: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Increased activity has characterized the butter trade during the last half-dozen days, and prices have ruled firmer for all grades, while in common and medium grades we note an advance of 1@2c. Shippers have cleaned the market of all low grades, and stocks of good to choice qualities are also reduced to a low point, and at the moment the market is very firm with something of an upward tendency. Quotations are as follows: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 14@19c; common to choice roll, 16@28c.

BAGGING—No new features of importance have been developed in connection with this market. Some slight improvement in the demand is reported, but the movement is still slack, and values remain steady and unchanged, as follows: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 62@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There has been a moderate inquiry for choice beans at steady prices. Pease were quiet: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in materials of all kinds is very light, as usual at this season, and prices are little better than nominal as quoted below: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain dull, the demand being restricted to small lots just to meet current requirements, but the continued quiet does not unfavorably affect prices, which are held with decided firmness. Below are the current quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@	2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@	3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@	3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.25@	2.50
Raspberries	2.75@	3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@	2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@	2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@	1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@	2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@	4.25

CHEESE—A steadily fair demand for this staple exists, and the market retains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. At the East, a slight advance has recently been established, but no considerable advance is looked for in this market. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Trade is quiet, but prices, as a rule, are firmer than a week ago, and in the better varieties of soft coal there is some prospect of an advance. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.60; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods have been in liberal supply during the week and lower than last. To-day pork barrels sold at $1.70, and tierces at $1.70@1.75, the latter being 5@10c lower. Whisky barrels were steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.60; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 3 cars tierces at $1.70; 800 do at $1.75; 3 cars mixed at $1.70 for pork barrels, and $1.75 for tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade during the week has been fair and prices uniformly steady, though camphor and mercurial preparations have advanced:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.50	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.55	@	1.60
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	38	@	40
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	60
Iodine, lb	8.50	@	9.00
Lye, conc., case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	80	@	85
Potassium, iod., lb	6.00	@	6.25
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	[illegible]
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.75	@	1.80
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	15
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—The offerings of fresh continue about equal to the demand, which is local and not large. Prices have been very steady at 22@24c. Pickled lots are slow at 18@22c.

FEATHERS—Were steady at the previous given below: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 5 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Jobbers express themselves as well pleased with the present situation of the market. Business is quite as good as in previous seasons, and with no surplus stock on hand, the feeling among holders is one of confidence and firmness. Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.25@2.35; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—With very few exceptions, prices of goods coming under this head are firmer than at the close of last week, while in not a few instances they are quotably higher. Trade has been more than usually active (attributable in part, no doubt, to the near approach of the holidays), and in dates, figs, prunes, peaches, apples, and blackberries were not a substantial advance as compared with the prices current a week ago. Under larger supplies layer raisins have eased off 5c per box, but Valencias are up a ½c. Nuts also are selling more freely, and are generally firmer, though, except for filberts and Brazils, not quotably higher. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.85@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

FURS—The receipts are very light, and consequently there is little doing. Dealers and manufacturers, however, are buying what comes in. Following are the quotations for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 25 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 80c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, do, $1.25; do No. 3, do, 50c; do No. 4, do, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, do, 50c; do No. 3, do, 25c; do No. 4, do, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@50.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Continue in moderate request, chiefly on local account. Foreign fruit is pretty steady, but prices for apples and cranberries are variable, though steady for choice sound fruit. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The week under review has been a fairly active one in this branch of trade, fancy as well as staple goods being distributed to a liberal aggregate. If we except sugars,—which have ruled weak and lower,—the general tendency of prices has been upward. There has been somewhat less of excitement in coffees, but the market retains its buoyant tone, and, during the week, has advanced full ½c all around. Rice is firm and advancing, Carolina being marked up ½c to-day. There is also a firmer tone to the market for sirup, spices, soaps, and candles, though none of these articles are quotably higher than on the date of our last review. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37½@38½c; O. G. Java, 34½@35c; Java, No. 2, 32½@33c; fancy Rio, 29@29½c; choice do, 28½@28¾c; prime Rio, 28@28½c; good do, 27@27½c; common do, 26½@26¾c; roasting do, 25½@25¾c; Singapore Java, 30½@31½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 29@29½c; do, prime, 28½@28¾c; Maracaibo, 27½@28½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9¾@10c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9⅝@10c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9⅜c; choice brown, 9⅛@9½c; prime do, 9@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common, do, 7¾@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 33@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The shipping movement is still light, and trade is principally with local dealers. The offerings are ample and the market not particularly strong. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do No. 1, $13.50@14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand during the past six days, and very steady at the prices prevalent a week ago. The receipts are fair: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@37½c.

HOPS—Brewers are buying now and then to meet immediate wants, but with this exception there is little doing. We quote: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is confined to small lots to meet current wants. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 5-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	℔ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	℔ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	℔ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to share)		10c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report steady improvement in the demand for leather, and generally the market is assuming a firmer, healthier tone. No changes have taken place during the week, and we continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	33@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	80@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The market is rather quiet, but steadier, the advance in grain tending to cause a better feeling. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)		3.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $[illegible]; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 60@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change of importance has occurred in this department since our last review. Trade is light, though about up to the average for this season. The market retains its firm tone, especially for tin plate:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—Nos. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22, 16c; do, 24@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 22c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Have declined within the last six days 12½c, and are now firm at $4.25 rates. The demand is light: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The changes in prices during the week have been confined to a ½c decline in carbon, and 3c advance in lard oils. Other descriptions have ruled steady. Trade continues fair for the season, and the market may be quoted firm at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 48@50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Nothing new has been developed in the pig-iron market. Trade is dull, and bids fair to continue so for some time to come. Prices range as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massilon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $36.00; do No. 4, $38.00; do No. 5, $30.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Are in light request at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00
Fancy brands	9.00@10.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	13.50@15.00
American	11.00@11.50
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.56
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.65@ 1.70
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3¾@4c

POTATOES—This market has been rather quiet. The stocks in store are quite large, but there is only a light local demand, though some are being shipped to the interior. Peachblows are quoted at $1.10@1.15, and other varieties at 90c@$1.10.

POULTRY AND GAME—There has been some improvement in the condition of the poultry market since last week. The stock has been reduced, and the receipts moderate, which, together with cooler weather, has tended to make the market steadier for fresh and choice offerings. Game has been plenty and in moderate request. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed (fresh), $2.00@3.00; common do, 75c@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.50@3.25; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; dressed turkeys (fresh), 8@10c; poor do, 4@6c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 6@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were more active, and early in the week advanced. Timothy sold at $2.70@3.00; prime quotable to-day at $2.90. Clover is firm at $5.25@5.50, with light offerings. Hungarian and millet have both advanced, the former to 75@80c, and the latter to 60@65c. Flax is firm at $1.70. Sales to-day include 20 bags timothy at $2.90; 164 bags at $2.87½; 35 bags at $2.85; 300 bags at $2.80; 132 bags and 1 car (to arrive) Hungarian at 80c.

SALT—The demand continues fair and the market steady and firm for coarse salt, which has advanced during the week. Canada salt is also higher. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Increasing activity characterizes the tea trade. The unmistakable upward tendency of prices has greatly stimulated the demand, which in turn is hastening the upward movement. The exports to this country during the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1873, show a falling-off of 11,640,916 lbs, as compared with last season; hence, among holders there is unbounded confidence, and the advance of 5c established within the past few days bids fair to be followed by a like advance before the close of the ensuing week. We revise our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 87c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, moderate request, at unchanged prices, the following being current:

FINE-CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Sells slowly at the quotations following: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—A few sales have been made during the week, but trade is restricted somewhat by the light supply, and little is coming forward. The market is firm at the annexed quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the principal Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	75
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Portland	70	1.40	70	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del.	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	65
Alexandria, Va.	67	1.34	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	40
Wheeling	40	80	40	45
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	35	70	35	40
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	....
Norfolk, Va.	63	1.25	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.45	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	82	1.64	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	....

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.50
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,569	38,266	508
Tuesday	1,200	36,000	800
Total	2,769	74,266	1,308
Same time last week	5,860	57,407	811
Week before last	4,064	70,249	382

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	255	4,607	157

CATTLE—The day's receipts amounted to about 1,200 head, which makes a supply since Saturday of only 2,769 head, against 5,860 for the same period last week, and 4,064 week before last. There was no special activity in the demand for any class of stock, neither local or outside buyers seeming at all eager to invest, but the unexpectedly light receipts caused a firm feeling all around, and former prices were thoroughly sustained. There were several very fine droves on sale, the best of which changed hands at $6.00@6.45, but the average quality was poor, the major portion of the offerings consisting of common to fair roughish steers for which the ruling prices were $3.37½@4.50. The purchases of shippers were chiefly at $3.50@4.40 for common to medium, and at $4.75@5.00 for good to choice. Local butchers operated with some freedom at $2.37½@3.50 for common to fat cows, and at $3.75@4.00 for prime Texas cattle and common to fair native steers. Stockers were nominal at $2.60@3.25. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.90@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.30@4.80
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
50	light fleshy steers	1,057	$4.35
13	butchers' steers	1,148	3.35
59	Texas steers	912	2.25
16	good steers	1,278	4.87½
16	choice steers	1,417	5.00
13	good steers	1,351	4.87½
18	good steers	1,128	4.40
26	extra steers	1,661	5.20
46	good steers	1,413	4.70
18	fair steers	1,218	4.37½
36	medium steers	1,137	4.12½
21	medium steers	1,190	4.25
50	medium steers	1,172	4.10
26	good steers	1,215	4.50
31	good steers	1,238	4.30
18	good steers	1,192	4.65
21	choice steers	1,499	5.00
17	rough steers	1,391	4.37½
18	fair steers	1,140	4.75
32	good steers	1,224	4.50
101	Texas steers	1,154	4.02
51	good steers	1,237	4.50
52	good steers	1,306	4.75
18	good steers	1,201	4.20
21	good steers	1,265	4.30
18	good steers	1,225	4.80
19	fair steers	1,105	4.20
18	fair steers	1,181	4.30
62	choice steers	1,333	5.75
15	cows	962	3.35
16	butchers' steers	1,035	4.00
14	fair steers	1,270	4.65
22	stockers	893	3.00
10	Christmas steers	1,800	6.45
14	Christmas steers	1,770	5.37½
10	Christmas steers	1,881	6.00
25	cows	870	2.37½
21	cows	810	2.62½
18	cows	1,066	3.10
18	cows	1,065	3.62½

HOGS—The situation of the hog market was unimproved, packers remaining out of the market, and shippers operating to only a limited extent, at a further material reduction in prices. The course that packers are pursuing is not easily accounted for. Their object in running up prices toward the close of last week was apparent enough, but now that their object (viz., big receipts and lower prices) has been attained, their refusal to take the hogs can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are temporarily short of funds. If they were warranted in paying $5.00@5.10 at the close of last week, certainly there is now no reason why $4.70@4.80, at which the animal was freely offered to-day, should be considered extravagant figures. It is barely possible that before the week is over our astute (?) packers will be glad to get the hogs at a substantial advance on to-day's prices, as the telegraph wires were constantly employed during yesterday and to-day in sending out dispatches to drovers, advising them to ship no more hogs at present. It is also rumored that Cincinnati buyers are again in the market, and will commence active operations to-morrow morning. Sales were reported at $4.60@4.65 for common, and at $4.70@4.85 for good to choice, with the bulk at $4.75@4.80. The market closed heavy, with some 70,000 unsold hogs in the pens.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
83	270	$4.90	23	189	$4.75	75	149	$4.7[illegible]
44	205	4.75	58	172	4.85	28	209	[illegible]
111	266	4.70	137	212	4.80	49	211	[illegible]
49	210	4.80	143	...	4.60	62	...	[illegible]
119	235	4.25	56	195	4.65	63	261	4.70
78	200	4.85	80	404	4.80	72	181	4.75
46	206	4.75	39	271	4.80	28	223	[illegible]
76	351	4.80	34	179	4.75	41	199	4.75
66	176	4.70	28	344	4.85	98	281	[illegible]
58	345	4.75	49	308	4.80	37	220	[illegible]
49	309	4.80	106	192	4.70	140	229	[illegible]
110	361	4.80	162	325	4.80	150	412	[illegible]
67	193	4.80						

SHEEP—Met with a better demand and were firmer, good to choice qualities being quotable at $3.75@4.50, while common to fair grades sold at $3.00@3.50. Some small lots of Christmas sheep sold at $5.50@6.00. All sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Receipts, 23 cars, or 2,370 head. The market dull, and city dressed hogs fell off about ¼c per lb, closing weak at 6½@7c per lb. Early sales of live hogs were at 5⅜@5⅝c per lb, but 5¼@5½c were the outside figures at the close.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 88 cars reported to arrive, 2,159 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,[illegible]. The market opened dull and slow at last week's closing prices. Buyers demand ¼c decline. The quality of the stock is fair to medium. Sales of 93 Ohio steers, av 997 to 1,153 lbs, at $4.25@4.80; 300 Illinois steers, av 947 to 1,411 lbs, at $4.45@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600. The market has not fairly opened. Sales of 551 Michigan sheep, av 92 lbs, at $4.75; 1[illegible] State sheep, av 86 lbs, at $4.87½; 191 Indiana sheep, av 91 lbs, at $4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,500. The market is moderately active, at $5.25@5.35 for Yorkers, and $5.40@5.50 for heavy hogs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Arrivals, [illegible] cars; extra, 6½@7¼c; best, 5¾@6½c; medium, 5½@5¾c; common, 4@4½c; stockers, 3@4c; bulls, 3@4c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 41 cars; best, 5@5¼c; medium, 4½@4¾c; common, 3@3¼c.

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THE COURTS.

The Emery Contempt Case Again.

Decision in a Life Insurance Case.

The Criminal Court---Bankruptcy Items ---New Suits.

THE TICE METER CASE AGAIN.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, on behalf of Mr. Tice, made a motion before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning to have an attachment issued against Emery for disobedience in not obeying the order of the Court made the 11th day of August, to compel him to pay over $2,000 within twenty days. A rule was also asked on Farrell, to show cause by the 19th, why he should not be attached also for contempt. It will be remembered that on the 11th of August this same order was asked and taken under advisement by the Court, and the decision has not yet been rendered. Senator Doolittle insists that the parties are properly here in Court, and that the order of Aug. 11 has been evaded for nearly four months. Mr. Harding, for the plaintiff, thought the case was unheard of, that it was compelling the Judge to render a decision; that, moreover, the parties were not properly in court here, the proceedings for a removal from the State court not having been properly taken. The Judge held that the case was in this Court, and said he would take the matter under advisement. Affidavits were filed on both sides, and it is expected a decision will be rendered Saturday.

DECISIONS.

On the 14th of March, 1870, J. Foley Tabor insured his life for $10,000 in the Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company. A few months after he died, and suit was brought by his administrator, C. C. Kohlsaat, for the amount of the policy. The Company plead that it was specially agreed that if the insured should fail to pay any notes due the Company when they became due then the policy should be void, and alleged that Tabor did have a note given to the Company for the sum of about $72, which was overdue when he died. A demurrer was filed thereto. Judge Blodgett held that, as in the examination of the note and policy, it had appeared that it was specially provided in both that a failure to pay the note at maturity should make the policy void that is should be held that the note and policy are to be taken together as one contract, and as it appeared that the note was not paid at the time of Tabor's death, although overdue, the policy was forfeited. The demurrer was therefore overruled.

In the case of Lewis F. Smith against R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Reuben Wood, an action was brought to enforce an equitable lien against bankrupt's property. Smith held a lease running to him on a lot on Twenty-second street, on which he built a store, which was used as a grocery. He sold it, and the goods therein, to Wood for $1,200, of which one-half was cash and the remainder in two notes of equal amount. Wood was subsequently adjudged bankrupt, and Smith filed his bill to enforce a vendor's lien on the store and lot, but it appeared he had surrendered his lease to the landlord, and the landlord gave Wood a new lease, and it was held it extinguished the lien.

LENGTHY OBJECTIONS.

Judge Hopkins has been engaged for nearly a week in hearing the objections filed to the discharge of E. G. Wolcott from bankruptcy. The only act of fraud relied upon was that E. G. Wolcott had, in January, 1871, given a deed of certain property in Indiana to his brother Anson, and had not acknowledged the property in his inventory of assets as his own, which sale, it was claimed, was in fraud of the bankrupt law, being made to hinder and defraud his creditors. Moreover, it was claimed that, though the deed was not to defraud, and the property was only held by E. G. Wolcott in trust for his brother, still, by operation and construction of law, he having contracted some of these debts before it was deeded back, and while he was ostensible owner, the property became liable therefor. On the other hand, it was alleged that the land was only held by the present bankrupt in trust for his brother, to secure money loaned him; that he never lived on it, nor appeared to exercise any acts of ownership over it, but, on the contrary, Anson lived on the premises as the absolute owner. The Judge charged the jury that they must show actual fraud on the part of the bankrupt, and must show that it was done with intent to defraud his then existing creditors. The jury were out only about ten minutes, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." A case is now pending in the same court by R. W. Thomas, the Assignee of said E. G. Wolcott, against Anson Wolcott to recover the piece of property for his creditors. On the state of facts elicited by the trial, decree was granted to amend the bill and answer.

$5,000 DAMAGES WANTED.

John H. Williston filed an affidavit in the Circuit Court, and obtained a capias against Robert S. Carsley. Williston states that, on the 3d of December, Carsley swore out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with larceny as bailee. He was taken before Justice Haines on the same day, but the case was continued till the 9th. On the 9th, it was again continued until the 12th, and on that day it was tried by Justice Haines and discharged, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him. He thinks the imprisonment and the expenses he has incurred are such as to justify him in bringing a trespass suit for $5,000, which he intends to do, but he fears any judgment will be unavailing unless Carsley be arrested and held to bail.

$10,000 FOR AN ARM.

Judge Booth was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of James Finn against Young, the omnibus man. Finn was run over by an omnibus belonging to Young, in August, 1872, near the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets. His arm was crushed and subsequently amputated, and he brought suit for $10,000 therefor.

STILL IN TROUBLE.

David M. Ford yesterday began three suits against Andrew J. Guilford, laying his damages in each case at $10,000. In two of the suits other parties were joined as nominal plaintiffs, and the suits were all for his use. Guilford was tried in the Criminal Court, Monday, on a charge of larceny while bookkeeper of the Ford Manufacturing Company, and triumphantly acquitted.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ella M. Hulett was, on motion of Joseph Cooper, Esq., admitted to practice in both the United States Courts. Frederick T. Zallars was also admitted, on motion of H. C. Bennett, Esq.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. E. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, recovered judgment against the said company for $2,563.22.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of the estate of Peyton R. Chandler, an order was entered that the Assignee's sale of twenty-five shares of stock in the Union Rolling-Mill Company for $10,625 should be approved.

Leave was given Gardner and Gould to withdraw their denial and file an answer, and an injunction was issued against the Sheriff, to prevent him selling bankrupt's property under an execution in favor of H. F. Eames.

In the case of J. M. Provencha et al., an order for sale of stock at $2,885.50 was made.

An order for the examination of A. R. Gage for Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., was made.

CRIMINAL COURT.

David Fraser, indicted for larceny from the person of J. B. Shay & Co., plead guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence.

John Doyle, charged with assault with intent to kill, plead guilty.

John Lawlor, charged with assaulting George A. Duval with intent to kill, was tried. It will be remembered that the parties, both gamblers, met on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, where a fracas occurred, and Lawlor fired a shot at Duval, wounding him slightly in the arm. The jury found him guilty and fixed his punishment at three years in the Penitentiary. The case was defended by E. A. Storrs and Mr. Campbell, who labored hard, especially the latter, to clear their client, but without effect.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the Town of Cicero, Edwin C. Dugood, Clayton E. Crafts, and Nelson M. Boswell were appointed a committee to make assessment on petition No. 6.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac A. Cole, Levi Rosenfeld was appointed guardian of Isaac A. Schoen, minor, under a bond of $2,000, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, granted under a bond of $30,000.

Objections to assessment rolls Nos. 343 to 350, inclusive, of the City of Chicago, were ordered to be filed by Thursday, at 10 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BANK.

Edward B. Beach and Frederick Barnard began against Edward Bobay for $3,000.

Wm. B. Thornton and Frederick B. Sweetland sue Cornell & Dietrich, brought in the sum of $3,000 against George D. Hodges.

The German-American Bank commenced suit for $2,000 against David Cole and Charles D. Cole.

Jacob A. Bothschild, Lewis Schroeder, and Lambert Eliel filed a præcipe against the Richardson Works, claiming $2,000 damages.

The Chicago Composition Granite Company began suit for $1,500 against James Goggin and Benjamin Shaffner.

Wilhelm Schneider brought suit against M. E. Hilliard and L. P. Hillia-d, claiming $5,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BANK.

William B. Carpenter brought suit in debt against John S. Clark, claiming $2,000.

Benjamin Newman recovered judgment by confession against M. McKendree Tooke and wife for $1,016.60 on one note, for $529.16 on another, and on a third for $276.23.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call will be 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, and 54 to 62.

Judge Murphy will call 22, 24, 25 to 29, 31 to 43, all inclusive.

Judge McRoberts' call is 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43 to 52.

Judge Rogers will call 50 to 75, except 63.

Judge Booth's call is from 11 to 30 inclusive.

CAPT. E. B. WARD.

How One of the Swindlers of This Gentleman Escaped from Captivity in Chicago.

Last Saturday Sergt. A. H. Britton, of Detroit, was before Justice G. B. Daggett, in this city, on the charge of kidnapping John M. Whitney, one of the Eureka Mine swindlers, at Salt Lake City. It appears that Sergt. Britton was sent to Salt Lake City to arrest Whitney by Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, who was one of the heaviest losers by this swindle, which has been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. Britton arrived in Salt Lake Sunday morning, the 7th instant, and got the proper papers from the Governor of the Territory during the day. Monday evening he received a dispatch from Capt. Ward directing him to make the arrest, and, there being no train out of Salt Lake until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, he laid his plans so as to take Whitney as quietly as possible Monday. He got the help of Deputy United States Marshal A. K. Smith for the purpose of serving the warrant and making the arrest, and the two officers easily secured their man about half-past 11 o'clock Monday night. The officers and their prisoner left Salt Lake at 6 o'clock the next morning, Whitney being handcuffed.

It was the duty of Deputy-Marshal Smith to go with the prisoner to the limits of Utah Territory, and this he did. Sergt. Britton got him to go still further and watch the prisoner Wednesday night, so as to allow Britton to get some sleep. Thursday Smith left them about five or six miles west of Cheyenne, where the trains meet. Before they separated Britton asked Smith for the papers, but Smith refused to give them up, on the ground that he must return them as served. The Sergeant saw that he was liable to get into trouble if he did not have them, and need his best efforts get them, but Smith refused. Just as Smith was about to leave the train he whispered something to Whitney, and soon after the latter asked Britton if he had any papers to hold him. After leaving Cheyenne, Britton consulted with a Mr. Packard, who is interested with Mr. Ward, and suggested that they stop at some small station on the plains and telegraph for the papers. Mr. Packard thought they would be able to get through all right. When they arrived at Burlington, they decided to take a route home by which they would avoid Chicago, where they feared trouble. By an accident their plans were frustrated, and they were compelled to take a train to Chicago.

At Galesburg, Friday, a Chicago lawyer met the party on the train, and asked Britton if he had any papers, and the Sergeant gave the same answer he had previously given Whitney. When about 10 miles from this city Britton handcuffed Whitney to himself, with the prisoner's consent, and the lawyer objected. The lawyer by his blustering talk attracted the attention of everybody in the car, and made a great commotion there.

Police Constable George A. Hartman had been ordered by some of Whitney's friends to board the train and arrest Britton. When the train was about three miles from this city, last Friday evening, Hartman, with about a dozen of the prisoner's friends, entered the car and arrested Britton on a warrant charging him with kidnaping Whitney.

Soon after the party arrived in this city, Britton and Whitney, still handcuffed together, were taken to the office of Justice Charles B. Daggett. A swarm of lawyers appeared for Whitney, and demanded that Britton should take off the handcuffs that linked him to the prisoner, some suggesting that they be filed off. Justice Daggett ordered the handcuffs taken off, as he could not allow a man to be arraigned before him with shackles on. Britton demanded that his prisoner be held under heavy bonds to appear against him as a witness, but the Justice said he had no authority over Whitney, and ordered the Sergeant to take off the handcuffs. He consented, when Whitney was held under bonds of $1,000 to appear as a witness, while Britton was held to appear this Saturday, and was given bail in $5,000. Whitney's friends gave bail, and he was discharged. He took the 9 o'clock train on the Michigan Central Road for Toronto that evening (Friday), and is now supposed to be in Windsor, Ontario.

Last Saturday afternoon Britton appeared before Justice Daggett with counsel, and demanded an immediate examination. The case was adjourned, however, until Thursday, Britton furnishing the required bail.

The Detroit people interested in Whitney's arrest are exceedingly irritated by this specimen of Chicago law, and charge in the Detroit papers that the Justice, when Whitney and Britton were brought before him, was in no condition to administer the law understandingly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On account of a family affliction, the Grace Church Mite Party, as Mr. Buckingham Sturges', will be postponed until Monday.

The Janesville and Chicago accommodation train, on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, which was suspended a few days ago, will be run again on and after Monday.

Persons may be vaccinated daily, free of charge, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at the Hospital for Women and Children, on the corner of Adams and Paulina streets.

The second annual ball of Coopers' Union No. 18, of Illinois, will be given to-morrow evening at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets.

A theatrical performance and ball will be given at the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian Theatre at Aurora Turner Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second street, Saturday evening.

At the request of Ald. Foley, McGrath, and Schaffner, the City Clerk yesterday called a special meeting of the Council for to-morrow evening, for the purpose of receiving reports of Committees.

The Rev. Berty G. Siover, the boy preacher of the Christian Church, will speak in the Central Christian Church, on Adams street, near Jefferson Park, to-morrow evening, and each evening thereafter for ten days.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Mr. William O. Lunt, a young merchant of Evanston, was united in marriage yesterday afternoon to Miss Katie Thompson, daughter of Mr. C. O. Thompson, of Messrs. C. O. Thompson & Co., of this city. The marriage was strictly private, only the members of the two families being present.

Dr. Frederick J. Hnse, son of the Rev. Obadiah Huse, of Evanston, who has been traveling in Europe for some months, was married to Miss Sarah Gammon, daughter of the Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Chicago, on the 11th instant. The marriage was solemnized at Edinboro, Scotland.

Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock the Evanston Catholic Church will be formally dedicated, and the sacrament of confirmation will be administered by Bishop Foley, assisted by several visiting clergymen. The Rev. Father Gareschie is now conducting a mission at this church, and considerable interest is manifesting.

Mrs. Prof. Mitchell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society of the Chicago University, will speak upon the subject of missions at the Baptist Church Saturday afternoon.

HYDE PARK.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Education was held last evening at the house of Van H. Higgins, Kenwood. The following bills were approved and ordered to be paid, viz: Bills supplied at the High School, $110; Tillotson Brothers, for two filter-wells, $110; Tillotson Brothers, for two filter-wells, $110; Carr & Kyle, furnaces and fixtures, $45.20; P. N. Haskell, for class-books, etc., $7.05; A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture for South Shore School House, $60.18. Total, $212.43.

It was ordered that the Superintendent be authorized to procure, for the benefit of the scholars, an instructive entertainment in elocution Saturday evening, at the High School building. Notice was received from the County Superintendent that he will hold the regular monthly examinations of teachers on the third Saturday of each month.

The Committee on Supplies was directed to have a lamp-post and lantern placed in front of the school property on Hyde Park avenue. The question of compensation to the superintendent of school building at Cornell was referred to the Secretary, with power to act.

On the report of the Attorney, it was ordered that the teachers' schedules be required to show twenty-two days actually taught to each month, according to law. In order to secure uniformity in the classes, each new class hereafter formed is to have for use Stoddard's Arithmetics.

The motion to institute a free public school library was laid over until the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

On Thursday evening a parlor fair will be held at the house of the Hon. E. S. Williams, on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Fiftieth street, by the band of missionary workers known as "The Reapers and Base Gleaners," attached to the Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, commencing at 6 o'clock p. m.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

J. N. McCullpugh, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, is in the city.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived at the Gardner House yesterday morning, and will be the guest of W. H. Smith while in the city.

Mrs. Sarah G. Cleveland, for the last twelve years one of the most efficient of our city missionaries, is lying dangerously ill at Aurora, Ill.

Col. Harry Tomlinson, President of the "Shoulder to Shoulder Club," of Memphis, Tennessee, who has done noble work during the yellow fever epidemic, is at the Sherman.

Mr. Arthur Gleason, who, during the past two years, has been of great service to the County Clerk in making up Collector's warrants and in other business relating to taxes, has accepted the position of Assistant Deputy Collector under Collector O'Brien, of West Chicago.

An informal reception will be tendered the Right Rev. Bishop Cumming at the house of Mr. H. B. Phillips, No. 100 Calumet avenue, this evening. His personal friends, and the friends of the new religious movement which he has organized, are invited to meet him.

Gerald Massey, the distinguished English poet and philosopher, was the central figure of a private dinner-party yesterday at No. 241 East Adams street, where he was the guest of C. G. Foster, late editor and publisher of the Kansas City *Daily Journal*. Mr. Massey left for the East on the evening train.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman—J. T. Wilson, Washington; Gen. L. B. Harris, Washington; the Hon. David Caldwell, Cleveland; the Hon. F. C. Bradley, Rochester, N. Y.; Gen. D. W. Crane, Dubuque; Gen. J. V. Farnsworth, St. Charles; the Hon. P. B. Partington, New York; Alfred Wilmine, Grand Rapids.

Grand Pacific—Thomas D. Sargent, New York; W. A. Goodman, Cincinnati; E. Gulick, New York; J. H. Chadwick, Boston; J. J. Jackson, Baltimore; J. A. Smith, Boston; A. A. Hunnason, Connecticut; P. S. Cable, Rock Island; the Hon. W. H. Hines and C. F. Kalk, Wisconsin. *Palmer*—George H. Bussey, Rochester. J. H. Locke, Cincinnati; O. W. Gunnison, Milwaukee; T. Hyde Dicker, Ottawa; W. A. Burleigh, Yankton; J. B. Calhoun, Iowa; Col. F. E. Noyes, Iowa; G. N. Fitch, Indiana; the Hon. F. H. Peebles, Ohio; John Goforth, Washington; W. B. Richardson, Omaha.

IN GENERAL.

D. W. Lusk, formerly of the Shawneetown *Mercury*, has purchased the Pekin (Ill.) *Republican*.

Congressman William A. Phillips, of Kansas, has engaged hotel accommodations for himself and friends at Topeka, preparatory to the Senatorial struggle.

Some men are born lucky, and others have luck thrust upon them. We are informed that within the last year Mr. Theodore Tilton has had a large sum, say some $30,000, presented to him as capital to insure the permanence of the *Golden Age*.—*New York Sun*.

Mrs. Frances M. Burling died in Milford, Pa., recently, aged 96 years. Her maiden name was Hurst. She was a belle in New York society nearly eighty years ago. On one occasion, at a public reception in that city, she was Gen. Washington's partner in a dance.

How many decorated women are there in France? Four: Madame Dubar, Superior of the Convent of the Sœurs de l'Esperance, at Nancy (Sister Victoire); Rosa Bonheur, the painter, and under the Empire; Lady Pigott, under the Government of M. Thiers, for her devotedness to the wounded during the war; and Mlle. Bertha Rocher (of Havre), who has crowned her legendary charity by founding a hospital.

The Massachusetts Mayors for 1874 (except Salem, not yet elected) are: Boston, Samuel C. Cobb; Cambridge, Isaac Bradford; Fall River, James F. Davenport; Worcester, Edward L. Davis; Springfield, John M. Stebbins; Lowell, Francis Jewett; Somerville, William H. Furber; Lynn, Jacob M. Lewis; Newton, J. F. C. Hyde; New Bedford, George B. Richmond; Lawrence, John H. Tarbox; Chelsea, Charles H. Lee; Taunton, George H. Babbitt; Fitchburg, Amos Norcross; Haverhill, J. V. Smiley; Holyoke, W. B. C. Pearsons; Gloucester, Robert H. Fears; Newburyport, Warren Currier.

After a short visit home, the Vice-President is going South—probably to remain several weeks. During a part of the time he may be the guest of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at her Florida residence. A special to the Boston *Herald* says, while as well as ever in other respects, he still suffers from the blood left on his brain by the breaking of a blood-vessel last May. His physicians tell him that it will require several months yet for him to get entirely rid of this, and that he will be fortunate if the end of a year finds him quite well. A similar difficulty once kept Prof. Agassiz three years from all work.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MARKET IS NOW ESTABLISHED FOR THE sale of horses mules, buggies, and all kinds of wagons. Come and examine our stock of draft and carriage horses. Wanted—50 pairs of mules. Chicago Horse Market, 526 and 527 State-st.

ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF HORSES RECEIVED. Now is the time for a bargain; closing them out fast. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 5 years old, sound and kind; good speed, stylish, and fit for any harness. Will be sold cheap for cash. Saturday, as owner leaves town. Call from 7 to 10, State and 16th.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD TOP-BUGGY, PATent wheels, in fine condition, harness, robes, saddle, etc. 46 Bryan Block, or rear 627 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO WORK HORSES, COW, AND calf (4 days old), entire good outfit; property of a farmer; must be sold to-morrow. Farmers' Hotel, 1253 North Halsted-st.

HORSE-CLIPPING—HARRISON BROS., REAR of 659 Wabash-av. Harrison's patent horse-clipping machine sent to any address on receipt of $12.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—FULL ASSORTMENT OF double and single Portlands, 2 second-hand top-buggies, 1 light grocery wagon, and all cheap. HATHAWAY'S, 520 State-st.

WANTED—WILL TAKE A FEW MORE BOARDers. Stalls on first floor. Horses delivered and exercised free of charge. M. C. WILBUR, 187 Madison-av.

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, in good order, for a livery, for cash and unincumbered property. Call at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, A LIGHT EXpress wagon and horse; also a set of second-hand meat-market fixtures. Address Y 15, Tribune office, giving lowest cash price, for two days, U 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEW BUGGY FOR CASH. 14 Oriental Building.

WANTED—I HAVE CALLS FOR GOOD DRIVING horses. Those having good ones to sell cheap will please call. M. C. WILBUR, 187 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS—A ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, all modern improvements, with cover and stool, for sale at $160. A $450 Cabinet Organ, Needham Rosewood parlor organ, with stool, for $65. Residence, 663 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A TENOR BALLADIST, with full, first-class voice, wants a situation in some opera troupe. Address R 3, Tribune office.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, Improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. Large assortment. WM. K. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. A young man cleared $19 in three days, a farmer sold 60 boxes in seven hours, a lady sold 120 boxes in two days. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—$80 A WEEK EASY. THE almost practical articles sold on the most common-sense plan and at large profits. Samples free. Call or send card by the next team. MERRILL & CO., 161 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS WANTED for profitable articles. Apply at 85, 184 and 186 Washington-st. FRANCIS SAFFORD.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER divorce. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1087.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 9, 120 Dearborn-st., near Madison:

CHOICE PROPERTY.

Burnside-st., house and lot near Thirtieth-st.
Burnside-st., vacant lots near Thirty-fifth-st.
State-st., 25x161, rear, near Thirty-fourth-st.
Bryant-st., 25x150 feet, near Vincennes-av.
Thirty-eighth-st., brick house and lot, near Cottage Grove-av.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Third-av., 20x100 feet, near Fourteenth-st.
Michigan-av., 40x132 feet, near Adams-st.
Vanburen-st., two lots near and west of Western-av.
Harrison-st., one lot near Leavitt-st.
Warren-av., 20x124 feet, near Leavitt-st.
Lake-st., house and lot near Ann-st.
Church-st., 25x125 feet, near Centre-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNded by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 24X66 FEET TO 20 FEet alley, fronting on Ogden-pl., near Lake; also lots 25x150 feet, fronting on Lake and Fulton-sts., near California. No money required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. LOTS ON Dearborn-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 120 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, giving lowest cash price, or address, Box 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON NORTH SIDE, 132 feet, 6 inches of Chicago-av. A bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—35x125 feet on State-st., 132 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 138 and 141 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS, on monthly payments, on Swann-s., near Wentworth-av. and Forty-seventh-st. A choice Christmas or New Year's present. F. B. WILSON, 200 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling on a first-class avenue, South Side, for $6,000. Small cash payment. A great bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINely finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY house, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME BIG BARGAINS AT Englewood, sure to advance 50 per cent in six months; 250 houses built this season; sixty daily passenger trains on and this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF LAND AT SOUTH ENglewood, at a great bargain; price, $115,500; easy terms. GILBERT & GIVINS, La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE 40-ACRE FRUIT FARMS IN Illinois, 35 miles from St. Louis; $200 each, all cash, or taken soon. HOSMER & GIBSON, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GOOD BARgains offered in new property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—TWO FINE acre lots (unfinished) between Englewood and Lake Station depots. Rest sailboat will run on Stoughton-st. Ground is only a short distance west of the Rock Island Round House. Price $300 per acre. WM. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—ONE PIECE of 30 acres (subdivided) east of the Rock Island Railroad at $1,200 per acre. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE 5-ACRE block at Washington Heights, for shoes and boots, or dry goods. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT DESPLAINES, only 25 miles from the depot; $100 each, $10 cash down, $5 per month. Room 12, Methodist Block. IVES & ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR OAKLAND STA. Cheap for 100 feet, south front. Also, corner front. Also, several other fine building lots. No cash down if built upon, or a good bargain for cash. Address or call on C. ACKERMAN, corner State and Van Buren-sts., at the bank.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depot; also, several houses; cheap and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 69 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $200; $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,600 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTTAGE and one lot at Englewood; $200 down, $25 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE AND LOT IN A thriving city. Terms: $350 cash, $750 on long time, and $1,000 in city or country property, notions, jewelry, or musical instruments. Address T 15, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH SIDE, west of Clark, in exchange for unincumbered acre property adjoining South Evanston, available for subdivision. J. WOODBRIDGE, JR., 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOT INSIDE CITY LIM. its in exchange for a horse and buggy worth $600 and balance cash. Inquire of J. A. SCOTT, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WE HAVE A CUSTomer for a house and lot, with barn preferred, either on South or West Sides, to cost from $6,000 to $8,000. Will make a good cash payment. C. D. PAUL & CO., 69 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE, east of State-st., worth not over $5,000. Must be a nice house and a bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR THREE or four houses, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st., at prices ranging from $8,000 to $15,000; and will give cash in hand. HEAD & COATES, 167 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, A MINK COLlar, between Illinois and State-sts., or on Cottage Grove-av. car, between State and Thirty-fourth-av. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 226 Illinois-st.

LOST—A DIAMOND PIN—THINK IT LOST COMing from the St. Denis Hotel by the way of State and Madison-sts. Finder will please leave at No. 15. A very liberal reward paid the finder by J. VAN VECHTEN, map rooms, 124 Clark-st.

LOST—A FULL-BLOODED ENGLISH SETTER; answers to the name of Frank; liver color and brindle, bushy tail and long ears; $10 reward. Corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A RED COW, WITH a spot on her face, sawed off, white spot on the flank, white spot on right hind quarter, and the switch of the tail cut off. Any person returning the same to 107 Steward-av., will be rewarded by JOHN KIENE.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG; HAD on a common leather collar. Any person bringing him to the Grand Pacific Hotel bar will receive $10.

LOST—WILL THE PERSON WHO ENTERED A dwelling-house on North Dearborn-st. Monday evening, Dec. 1, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, and took therefrom a jewelry case and sundry articles, correspond with "F. L.," care of Carrier 4, City P. O.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 16TH INST., BETWEEN the hours of 10½ and 11 a. m., and between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts. and Wabash-av., a white breastpin, set in gold, with a small gold flower and red stone on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 874 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, SMALL BLACK-AND-tan shut, had on silk collar and bell. Any one returning the same to 1511 Prairie-av. will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—DEC. 15, FROM QUARter-st. and Archer-av., one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, white spot on its nose. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address THOMPSON, HENRY & CO.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY COW. THOS. HAYES, corner of Wood-st. and Blue Island-av., near Jones' brick-yard.

TAKEN UP—CAME INTO MY PREMISES A LARGE hog. Owner will prove property, pay charges, and remove at once. JOHN STOKES, 26 Lawrence-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, LAST THURSDAY AFTERnoon, an English cocoa dog, thickly spotted, answers to the name of "Spotty," or "Andy." Return to 492 Wabash-av., or to Ullrich House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF CARpets, &c., taken on Monday from 365 South Wood-st., to 734 Centre-av., corner Twenty-second-st., and no questions asked, or address T G H, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand to negotiate loans of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 2 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, books, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collateral. T. ATKINSON, 97 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, and loans on collaterals; purchase-money notes wanted. Call, in the forenoon. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR GOOD PURCHASE MONEY mortgage. Larger sums on choice inside property. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$400 ON GOOD SECURITY, FOR SIX months or one year. Call on C. H. HULBURD, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS; WILL PAY 10 per cent, and 5 commission. Secured by real estate. Abstract brought down to date. Address O 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,500 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON first-class improved residence property. Clear title. T 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $3,000, THREE TO SIX months, by a responsible party, at 8 per cent, on real estate security. Principals only will address O 13, Tribune office.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Good real estate notes wanted. E. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

$5,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 years, at 10 per cent and commission. Applicant and security must be "gilt edge." Principals only need apply. State character of property, and address T 21, Tribune office.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON "CALL" AT A GOVernment securities. Address U 15, Tribune office.

$35,000 TO LOAN—LONG TIME ON IMproved city real estate. By PARSONS COOKE, Room 9 Portland Block.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SCREW CUTting lathe, 16 to 18 inch beds, and 10 to 14 foot bed. Address, stating price, A B, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—$100—HOTEL OF 37 ROOMS, IN FIRSTrate condition on Dearborn-st., near Washington; possession now. T. B. BOYD, 188 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bathroom, hot and cold water, hot-air furnaces, stable, barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. GRAHAM, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 128 West Washington-st., containing 11 rooms, with bathroom, furnace, water, and gas complete. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 650 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY and basement, 14 rooms, barn, modern improvements, good repair. Corner Ogden-av.; only $45 per month. JOHN S. CHAMAN, 138 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK front, handsomely furnished houses

WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Passage of a Modified Bankruptcy Repeal Bill in the House.

Pending Proceedings to Be Prosecuted under the Old Law.

Only Half the Old Fees to Be Allowed to Court Officers.

The New Salary-Grab Repeal Bill Reported in the House.

Members to Be Allowed $5,500 and Actual Traveling Expenses.

An Amendment Adopted Making the Reduction Take Effect from March 4, 1873.

The Pinchback Case Considered in the Senate Without Action.

A New and Startling Chapter Concerning Political Frauds in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the defeat of Tremain's effort to shield Jay Cooke & Co., and cover up the frauds that will be doubtless unearthed in the adjudication of their affairs in the bankruptcy Court, the course which that gentleman has pursued in this matter has exposed, and is entirely discreditable. The Judiciary Committee, by a vote of six to four (Butler dodging), decided to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and instructed Tremain to prepare and present a bill to the House for that purpose, and to insert a clause in the bill providing that pending proceedings should be prosecuted under the old law as though it had not been repealed. After this, and until this morning, no member of the Judiciary Committee save Mr. Tremain, and, doubtless Butler, saw the bill which Tremain had prepared. Instead of the saving clause ordered by the Committee, the provisions of the bill prepared by Jay Cooke's attorney to save his clients was put in the bill when it was introduced and read. It was as complete a surprise to every member of the Committee, except Tremain, and, doubtless, Butler, as it was to any other member of the House. They were indignant at the trick, and no member of the Committee defended or advocated the bill except Tremain, Peters, of Ohio, and Butler. Both Potter, of New York, and Ward, of Illinois, repudiated the trick, and advocated a repeal without prejudice to pending cases. It was thought by many last night that the bill as it stood would pass, but Wilson, of Indiana, who was the first to speak in opposition to the bill, startled the House with the bold exposure of the fraud that was sought to be perpetrated, and from that time on there was a visible change in the feelings of members. Mr. Eldredge, of the Committee, advocated the bill because he favored the repeal of the law, which he always opposed. Among those who voted no on the bill as amended by Beck were many who did so because they were opposed to the repeal of the law, but were in favor of the modifications suggested in your dispatches recently, by which the time to expose before the failure of a debtor to meet his paper should be construed an act of bankruptcy should be extended, and making it necessary for a number of the creditors to combine before the debtor could be forced into bankruptcy. When the bill comes up in the Senate these modifications will doubtless be put in, or it will be defeated. The impression made by Tremain was bad. He conducted his case in a paid-attorney style, and, although he finally voted for the bill as amended by Beck, he evidently did it as the best thing for him under the circumstances. As passed, the bill provides for the repeal of the law, with a provision to continue pending cases under the old law, and to allow the officers in Bankruptcy Courts, in cases now pending, only half the fees formerly paid.

THE SALARY BILL.

When the Salary bill came up, Mr. Kasson tacked on an amendment providing that the reduction shall take effect from the 4th of March last. This was further amended by Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, by providing that members of Congress should be divided into three classes, the first class to receive $7,500 a year, the second class $5,000, and the third class $3,000 a year, each Congressman to be required at the beginning of every session to file with the clerk a written statement of his own estimate of the worth of his services, and selecting the class in which he believes himself to belong. This was afterwards withdrawn. Some time was spent in debate, when Butler introduced an amendment providing that members of any preceding Congress who are now members should have deducted from their salaries as reduced any back-pay which they might have received in any former Congress. This was received with applause, and was twice adopted by viva voce and rising votes. Of course, Butler's object was to kill the bill. The session was prolonged till after 6 o'clock with filibustering proceedings, but finally Butler's amendment was rejected by eight majority against it, while Kasson's was adopted by a large majority. The bill comes up to-morrow after the morning hour, and may pass as amended, although it is by no means certain that a majority of those voting for Kasson's amendment did not do so for the purpose of incumbering the bill. Even if it passes the House, there is little reason to think it will succeed in the Senate, where the reduction is not favorably regarded.

VOTES ON THE BILL.

On Butler's amendment, Farwell and Ward, of Chicago, and Sayler, of Cincinnati, voted aye. Rice, of Chicago, voted no; Banning, of Cincinnati, not voting. On Kasson's amendment, Banning, Sayler, and Ward voted aye; Rice voted no; Farwell not voting.

WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on War Claims, at its meeting this morning, agreed to group in classes all claims now before it, and to assign them after the holiday recess. Before agreeing upon any case in one of those classes, the Committee will determine as to the rules that shall govern in the consideration and decision of each particular class. A large number of claims are before the Committee for the use of vessels on the Mississippi River, forcibly seized and detained by military authority. A great many cotton claims are also before the Committee, and it is not unlikely that a general bill will be reported for a more thorough investigation of these and other claims by a special commission than could be had by a Congressional Committee.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

Senator Morton to-day made a very vigorous and earnest speech in support of his resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, taking the ground that it was not in the province or power of the Senate to go back of the hearing and decisions of Judge Durell in the United States District Court. It was a prima facie case, and must be accepted as such. He repeatedly, during his speech, met interrogatories from Senators in opposition, and it was evident from the discussion to be continued to-morrow by McCreery, of Kentucky, that every point is to be strongly contested. A very significant statement was made by Mr. Morton at the close of his speech, to the effect that if the other side forced the issue, there were certain startling new facts to be brought out, now in the hands of the Senate Committee, which would reveal deeper depths than were ever imagined in the Louisiana elections, proving incontestably the bogus character of the McEnery Legislature. It is understood that this refers to a most remarkable turning over of papers and documentary proofs of the infamies perpetrated, the chief tool of the conspirators, one Blanchard, having for ultimate purposes of his own developed evidence against his employers. It is said that Blanchard was the so-called Registrar of Election, had charge of the whole machinery of the election, took with a companion-liveness and assiduity of a bunco-steerer, concocted and carried out a scheme for counting the known Republican majority, which he held and managed in his own hands. He has made an affidavit covering all the points and details of the gigantic swindle, stating that all the officers of election and places of voting were so counted that amount of votes were counted and proceed with the consideration of the resolution to admit Pinchback, offered by him. Agreed to.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution. He denied that this was a question of politics, but of law, and thought that case similar to that of Gold hwaite, arguing that Pinchback should be admitted, and the legality of his election decided afterwards. It it was the purpose of the opposition to call in question the character of the Legislature electing Pinchback, it could not be done until after his admission. As to the question of Kellogg being Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Morton held that he is, until his title to that office is indisputable. Mr. Morton declared his belief that Louisiana was better governed now than it had been for the past seven or eight years, or since the war. There was more peace and good order there now, and no considerable number of people in the State desired the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was composed of men of the highest ability, and there could be no question as to the legality of that tribunal. The decision of a State tribunal upon any question of the laws of the State was final, and from such decision there was no appeal. The United States is bound by such decision. He did not believe in the doctrine of State sovereignty, but did believe in the doctrine of State rights. He believed the State had rights which were sacred and inviolable, and Congress had no right to encroach upon them. If the S ates have not the right to pass upon their own laws, then there is an end to State government.

Mr. STOCKTON inquired as to what power was exercised to overthrow the State Governments of the South under the Reconstruction act.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was done by Congress and not by the Senate alone. It was the exercise of a great power, but Congress had the authority to do it. Continuing his argument, he said the Supreme Court of Louisiana had the right to pass upon the legality of the returning Board of the State, and from that decision there w as no appeal.

Mr. STOCKTON doubted that all great lawyers had maintained that the Senate had the power to inquire into the legality of the Legislature electing a Senator, and he did not think that the doctrine could be successfully disputed.

Mr. MORTON replied that the President had determined who was Governor, and which was the Legislature of Louisiana. The House of Representatives had agreed with the President. The State of Louisiana was represented every day in Washington, and out of his seat. To deny the State the right to decide as to the legality of the Returning Board, or organization of its own Legislature, was to strike at the very foundation of State government. He had been advised that this case was to be made the basis of an attack upon the Administration for its action in regard to Louisiana. He hoped not. The admission of Pinchback was a question of law, and not of politics, and it should be decided without any regard to politics. He hoped he had too much respect for himself, when called upon to decide such a case, to keep out a Democrat and admit a Republican if the evidence should be in favor of the former. If there were Senators in this body who would go into the politics of Louisiana, he begged leave to say he would follow them, as he was somewhat familiar with the affairs in that State, and had in his possession original documents which would throw much light on the subject.

Mr. McCREERY gave notice that he desired to speak to-morrow.

At 5:45 the Senate went into executive session.

At 5 the doors were reopened, and the House resolution to adjourn over during the holidays from Friday next, and the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt act were read a first time and laid over till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire whether a reduction can be made in the cost of the Civil Service, in the number of officers employed, or compensation, without impairing the efficiency of the service, and also the expediency of providing that all officials in the Civil Service shall receive, as compensation, only such a salary as shall be fixed and determined by law. Adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. LUTTRELL asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the amount of interest paid by the Government on account of the several Pacific Railroad Companies, and directing the Attorney General to bring suit to recover the same.

Mr. SYPHER objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE BANKRUPTCY REPEAL BILL.

The House then took up the bill, reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, to repeal the Bankruptcy act, and Mr. TREMAIN proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. WILSON, of the Judiciary Committee, opposed the bill, arguing that the law was necessary, and, if there were defects in it, the proper course was to remedy these defects. He thought the title of the bill ought to be, "A Bill to Embarrass Justice." He believed it was unwise to repeal the existing law, and believed it wise to make it perfect. He, therefore, trusted that the House would recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BECK gave notice of an amendment to the substitute for the section which looks to the details of the provision to reduce all costs, fees, and charges 50 per cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of the Judiciary Committee, advocated the bill. He understood that the gentleman who had reported the original Bankruptcy bill to the House (referring to Mr. Rhode Island) was also the first to avail himself of its provisions. The measure operated practically as a confiscation of debtors' estates, not for the benefit of their creditors, but to put fees in the pocets of the officers of the Court, and, in some instances, in those of the Judges themselves. The agriculturists of the country had never been in favor of the law. Alluding to the remark of Mr. Wilson, that the bill had been introduced in the interest of Cooke & Co., Mr. ELDRIDGE said the last House had passed the bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law by a two-thirds vote, under suspension of the rules, and there had been at that time absolutely no lawyer of Jay Cooke & Co. urging the Sunday measure. That firm was then carrying on reckless speculation, with a view, perhaps, of being discharged from their liabilities under this infernal law.

Mr. POTTER, of the Judiciary Committee, thought the repeal of the law would not make commercial men more honest or business men more careful, but it would open the floodgate, of fraud.

Mr. NEGLEY, of the Judiciary Committee, said it was conceded that the operations of the Bankrupt law were unfavorable to the general interests of the country. The law did no one any good, and it inflicted evil wherever it had been enforced. In consideration of the matter in Committee he had not heard Jay Cooke or any other firm referred to, nor at any time until this discussion had commenced. He came from a business district, and the influence of the Bankrupt law was doing more to continue the present condition of things in the country than all the stringency in the money market. It was the uncertainty, cold, and fear which, in an unexpected moment, seized the unyielding creditor might force the bankruptcy the struggling debtor, and that his assets would be absorbed in costs, that was the great evil. Believing that no good was to result from the law, and that it was an evil, he was unqualifiedly in favor of its repeal.

Mr. WHITE, of the Judiciary Committee, was in favor of amending the law rather than repealing it.

Mr. KASSON suggested a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to report such amendments to the Bankruptcy law as shall increase the authority of the Judge in Bankruptcy to suspend proceedings when it shall appear that the debtor's assets may within a reasonable time, be made sufficient to discharge all his liabilities, and to make such other and further orders in the case as shall prevent all unnecessary proceedings in bankruptcy. Also to report such amendments as shall diminish the costs and incidental expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Like suggestions to recommit with instructions were made by McCREERY, BUTLER, and SMITH (Ohio).

Mr. WARD (Ill.), of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the repeal of the law.

Mr. RAMES, referring to the Eldridge intimation about Jenckes, said he did not think that gentleman had at any time availed himself of the voluntary provisions of the act.

Mr. POTTER trusted his colleague (Tremain) would allow the desperadoes to strike out all but the first section, which repealed the Bankruptcy law, and the seventh section.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opposed the pending amendments and the bill.

Mr. TREMAIN then moved the previous question on the third reading of the bill. Not seconded by 70 to 121.

Mr. BECK then moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of the existing laws which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending, provided that from and after the passage of this act the fees, commissions, and charges of officers and agents of courts in bankruptcy cases shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, and charges heretofore allowed."

The previous question was seconded on this proposition—120 to 23—and the amendment was agreed to without a division. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas, 220; nays, 64. It consists of two sections, the first repealing the Bankruptcy act of the 2d of March, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof, and the second making the following provision, submitted by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. The vote of members of the Committee on the passage of the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Tremain, Cessna, Ward, Eidridge, Potter, Jewitt.—6.

Nays—Butler, Wilson, Poland, Frye (Me.), and White—5.

THE SALARY BILL.

Mr. HALE (Me.), from the Department Committee on Salaries, reported back the bill, the first section of which repeals all provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, which increases the salary or compensation of Senators, Representatives, and delegates of Congress, or of any officer or employe of the Government, except so far as relates to Judges of the Supreme Court and to the President of the United States during his present term of office.

The second section provides that hereafter the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress shall be at the rate of $5,500 per annum, and this shall be in lieu of all allowances except actual and necessary individual traveling expenses, coming to and returning from the National Capital once every session, which shall be paid to every Senator, Representative, and delegate, on the same being certified by him to the proper auditing officer, and the salary or compensation of all officers and employes of the Government, subject to the exceptions named in section, shall hereafter be same as they were prior to passage of this act.

The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or that have been received as increased compensation, which shall or may have come into his possession by return thereof.

Mr. HALE stated how the Committee had arrived at the figures of $5,500. The aggregate mileage of both Houses of the last Congress was $280,224, making a yearly average of $416,36 for each member. To this was to be added the allowance for stationery, $125; that would make salary and allowance $5,540.80. The Committee had therefore fixed the total amount at $5,500.

Mr. KASSON, a member of the Committee, offered an amendment providing that Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-third Congress who had received their compensation since the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with the act of 1873, shall hereafter be paid only such equal monthly installments as shall in the aggregate make their compensation for the whole Congress equal to the amount fixed in this law.

Mr. BARRY did not believe in the humbug of returning back pay, and thought there was hardly a member who, in the bottom of his heart, wanted the law of last session repealed.

Mr. HURLBUT facetiously offered an amendment providing for three classes of Congressmen. Class A with $7,5 0 salary; Class B with $5,000, and Class C with $3,000, members to select for themselves at the beginning of each Congress to which class they shall belong. He believed the House did not intend to pass any practical measure, and he proposed to be out the House in that direction.

Mr. NEAL spoke in favor of the resolution taking effect from the beginning of the present Congress and declared that in his opinion the Presidential of the United S ates was more responsible for the increased salary law than any one else.

Mr. ELDRIDGE defended his course in voting for the Salary bill of March, 1873. He had been in the House ten years, and had not made much of this world's goods as he had when first elected, and his own case he presumed to be that of all members who had honestly attended to their duties. He believed that much of the outcry against the Salary bill was owing to the fact that something had to be done by the Republican press to divert atten ion from the great National reproach of the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) was in favor of the repeal of the law so far as the Senators and members of Congress were concerned, and the restoration of the former salary with mileage.

Mr. KASSON called the previous question on the amendment offered by him.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked to offer an amendment to Mr. Kasson's amendment, providing further that members of Congress who were members of any Congress, and who received back-pay under acts passed at that Congress, shall have the amount of such back-pay deducted from the amount due them for this Congress. (General laughter and hand-clapping all over the house.)

Mr. KASSON refused to withdraw the previous question. The House, however, refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. Butler offered his amendment, pending the vote on Butler's proposition to adjourn, it was rejected, also Butler's amendment,—yeas, 121; nays, 129.

After another motion to adjourn was defeated, the House voted on Mr. Kasson's amendment, making the reduction of members' salaries to take effect from the 4th of March, 1873, and adopted it,—yeas, 172; nays, 77.

Without making further progress with the measure, the House adjourned.

CRIME.

Probable Murder of Col. G. W. Tyrrel, of Covington, Ky.—His Assailant in Search of Revenge for a Newspaper Attack.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—For some time past the Covington department of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been made very lively by the graphic pen of Col. G. W. Tyrrell, well known in the West as a humorous and caustic writer, and especially has he distinguished himself in sharp attacks upon the delinquent officials of every grade on the Kentucky side of the river, an attention which they have never before received, though richly deserved. Col. Tyrrell has carried his inquisitions to the bitter end, and exhibited in the most unrelenting manner every sneak and rascal to whom he devoted his attention. Among his latest efforts in this direction was upon a person named A. J. Francis, whose record he traced out for several years, in which he showed him to be delinquent and faulty in the highest degree. He showed that, although doing a very large magistrate's business, the 'Squire returned to the County Treasury very little more than the same amount as those occupying property. This exposure deeply incensed the 'Squire and his family, especially one of his sons, a man about 30 years of age, who passed himself as a bowie-knife, in a genuine Kentucky fashion, and hunted up his man. To-day Col. Tyrrell was found in the Clinton House, where he boards; and, while standing talking to his son, was attacked by Francis without any warning other than "I have a grudge to settle with you," the man at the same moment plunging his knife into Tyrrell's right side. Tyrrell raised a heavy goldheaded cane and struck his assailant over the head a blow which staggered him and cut him to the scalp. Col. Tyrrell fell to the ground, faint, and was carried to his room, where the wound was exposed and dressed. It was found to be of the most dangerous character. The abdominal cavity is deeply penetrated, and it is feared the liver is cut. The physicians, to-night, speak hopefully of the patient, but it is generally believed that Col. Tyrrell can possibly recover. Col. Tyrrell was for several years editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal*, but gave up newspapers during the war, and received an appointment as Paymaster in the United States Army. After the war he was appointed Postmaster in Newport, Kentucky, but was removed at the instance of the late Jesse R. Grant, which deeply incensed him against the President. Col. Tyrrell is well known in Washington as an active politician, and his death would be regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, East as well as West. At the latest moment, Col. Tyrrell's condition was reported to be extremely critical. Francis is in jail.

Murder Near Bloomington, Ill.—Arrest of a Man on Suspicion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—A shocking homicide occurred on Sunday in Blue Mound Township. It appears that Lawrence Doyle and William Malone have been on bad terms for the past year, and that Malone has often made threats against Doyle. Sunday morning Doyle started to feed his cattle, and was absent about three hours. When he returned to his house, his statement was that he had met Malone on the road, and that Malone had struck him on the head with a spade; that he was senseless for two hours, but finally recovered sufficiently to reach home. He said that he was a murdered man, and knew that he must die. The wounded man lived an hour and a half after reaching his house, after which he became unconscious and never spoke again. He died about 3 o'clock this morning. Malone was arrested this morning about a mile and a half from Doyle's house. Doyle's skull was crushed in the middle of the forehead, and his face was also mashed in. The murder was committed with a club, and their bodies were thrown into the creek. The bodies of the man and woman were found on Sunday. The child was found last night. All three of the bodies were brought to the city to-day. The wagon, and team of four mules, was found in the possession of a colored man named Medoc, who lived a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. Failing to give any good account of how he came into possession he was arrested, and the evidence developed at the Coroner's inquest pointed to him as the guilty party. The jury found him guilty, and he was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The wagon is a new one, made by A. Garish, Rouse, Mo. No clue has yet been obtained as to the names of the murdered party. Great indignation is expressed at the tragedy, and there is some talk of lynching the negro.

The Utah Mine Swindle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Detective Sadler, of Detroit, now in a stateroom, through a reporter, that he can not get possession of Jacob Lawrence, the well-known speculator, for whose arrest the opposing papers have been made out by the Governors of Michigan and New York, on the ground that Sheriff Bonner's officers now hold Lawrence in this city and keep him a shade out of sight, paying for that favor $50 per day. Lawrence is charged with defrauding Elder B. Ward, of Michigan, of $35,000, having, it is alleged, induced Ward to purchase stock in a Utah mine which had been previously "salted," and was almost worthless.

Rape Near Howard City, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—A man named Conovan was to-day committed for examination at Howard City, for outraging a girl 14 years of age at Conger Station, four miles from Howard City. The outraged citizens went in pursuit of the fiend, and found him in a swamp surrounded by a force of from five to six hundred men, who had formed a circle around the swamp, and were dragging him in to a tree near at hand when the officers prevailed on them to allow the law to take its course.

Note-Forger Arrested.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Francis Wardell, late circulator for the Buffalo *Express*, was brought to this city yesterday from Alexander, Genesee County, charged with forgeries of promissory notes, to the amount of several banks and individuals, to the amount of about $16,000. He acknowledged his guilt to the officers.

Shooting Affray in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—A night altercation, to-night between A. A. Luttrell and Charles Hockheimer, news agent on the railroad running out of East St. Louis, resulted in Luttrell shooting Hockheimer in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Luttrell was arrested and Hockheimer sent to the hospital.

Murder in Williamson County, Ill.

Carbondale (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the Cairo Bulletin.

Yesterday (Friday) about 10 o'clock Mr. George W. Bulliner, living in Williamson County, while on his farm in the Tenth Ward, was waylaid and murdered. He was about 3 miles from town, and, while passing through a strip of woods, some unknown person or persons fired upon him with buckshot. Two shots were fired, both taking effect. He fell from his horse to the road, where he was picked up by persons who were in the immediate vicinity. Some four or five persons heard the report of the gun, but were unable to discover the murderer. The act must have been deliberately planned. Mr. Bulliner had, the day previous, arranged to meet a gentleman in Carbondale to attend to some business matters. The assassin concealed himself in the brush that formed a perfect screen, and fired upon his victim at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. Mr. Bulliner lived about two hours after being shot. He conversed with those who came to his assistance, but expressed no knowledge as to the perpetrator. The murdered man was about 55 years of age. He was a wealthy farmer. For a number of years a bitter feud has existed between his family and some of his neighbors. It is generally believed, however, that he was murdered by some one who is a stranger here, but had known Mr. B. in Tennessee before he came here. It is said that while he lived in that State he was taken out to the hanged by a mob, but was saved through the entreaties of his wife. Since he has lived in this part of the country his cotton gin was burned at one time, his hay-stacks at another, and his dwelling attempted to be fired at still another. He was, indeed, a desperate man, and led a desperate life. It is greatly feared that this is only the beginning of a series of murders. The murdered man's sons, all like himself, are accustomed to deeds of blood. The neighborhood is a noted one for rows, cutting and shooting, and the end is probably not yet.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Grand Trunk Road Entering Into Active Competition With American Roads—A Bid for the Trade Between the West and Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The true interpretation of the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railroad has agreed to furnish cargoes for two large steamers running each week from Portland or Boston, to Liverpool or Glasgow on through bills of lading from all points in Canada and the Western States, on a division of the freights to be agreed upon by the corporations interested, seems to be that the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway are endeavoring to secure a larger part of the through business from the West to foreign ports. The steamers in question probably constitute the line which worked in connection with the Grand Trunk line between Montreal and Liverpool, known as Allan's line. The St. Lawrence being closed to navigation during the winter months, the steamers have their harbor on this side of the ocean at the Portland terminus of the Grand Trunk line.

For a year past the latter road has been making strenuous efforts to compete with the trunk lines which lead to this city. The trunk lines have agreed upon the tariff of rates. The New York agents of the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Railroads have not conformed to this arrangement, but have transferred freight at prices below these tariff rates. The drawback upon these roads is, that heretofore goods shipped hence to the West via the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Roads, have been longer in reaching their destination, the latter part of the journey, than by the former. But even the competition lately entered upon has had the effect of keeping rates down. It was expected that rates to all points West would be raised Dec. 1, but now rates are no higher than before the close of navigation. Agents report Eastward bound freights improving.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroads to Begin Active Competition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At present a discussion is going on between the officers of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Lately there has been an understanding that the railroad companies should make freight rates for both routes. Rates by rail were the same from Chicago, Quincy, and St. Louis to points in California. The steamer rates are lower than those of the railroads, but the difference in time additional insurance raised makes them nearly equal. The railroad companies guaranteed a certain amount of freight to each regular steamer of the Pacific Mail Line, or, failing in this, a sufficient amount of money to make up the loss the Company thereby incurs. It is understood the managers of the steamers are dissatisfied with the existing arrangement, and are threatening to repudiate it. They think it is said, that, with the additional steamships they now possess, they can transport freight cheaper than the railroads, and therefore propose to fix their own rates. It is alleged that several secret meetings have been held on the subject, but no positive decision has been reached.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—For the New England and Middle States, light and gentle southeasterly and southwesterly winds and cloudy weather will prevail, with less pressure and a slight rise of temperature. For the Southern States, partly cloudy weather and possibly light rains on the coast, the temperature rising with diminished pressure and winds gradually shifting to easterly and southerly. For the Lake Region, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, slight changes of temperature and increasing cloudiness for Lakes Huron and Erie. For the Northwest, light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with slight changes of temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo.....	30.09	46	S. E., fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago...	30.01	28	S., fresh.....	0	Clear.
Cheyenne..	29.91	25	S. W., light..	0	Clear.
Cleveland..	30.1	38	S. E., fresh..	0	Clear.
Davenport..	29.9	42	S. W., fresh..	0	Cloudy.
Denver	29.85	30	S. E., fresh..	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	40	S. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Fort Garry..	29.77	19	S., fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Gibson..	29.96	54	E., gentle	0	Clear.
Keokuk....	30.04	36	S., fresh....	0	Threatening
Leavenworth	29.9	39	N. W.,.....	0	Clear.
Milwaukee..	29.93	40	S. W., fresh..	0	Cloudy.
Omaha.....	29.98	28	N. W., fresh..	0	Clear.
Pembina....	29.81	16	S. E., gentle	0	Fair.

CORRECTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—On the 28th of November, an Associated Press dispatch was sent from this point relative to the removal of Charles J. Hess as Agent of the Pro ection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and the filing of a petition in the courts of this county f r alleged appropriation of $11,500 of the Company's money to his own use. This dispatch was sent us a news item simply, and was furnished by the attorney of the Protection Company. On the same day a dispatch was sent giving a statement from Mr. Hess as to the facts in the case. It appears from the latter that the Protection Company has the Iron Agent at this point, by correspondence and conversation with responsible parties, is convinced that the first dispatch, sent on the 29th, did Mr. Hess injustice. He is a man of large and valuable property, and has been in business here for several years. Perhaps stronger evidence to be found that these grave charges of fraud are without the proper foundation is best shown by the fact that immediately after the suit for the alleged embezzlement was instituted, Mr. Hess was elected Director of the Ohio Life Insurance Company, of Cleveland.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.—At the competitive trial last night of students in the Industrial University for the appointment to represent this institution in the Inter-College contest, to take place at Galesburg, Feb. 22, for the prize offered by the Adelphi Society of Knox College, the appointment was given to W. W. Wherry, of Sycamore, Ill. The prizes are $100 for the best prepared and delivered oration by a student from one of the six competing Universities, Dr. Le Baron, the State Entomologist, will lecture in the University this afternoon.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Steamship Holland, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Steamships Oceania, Abyssinia, and Olympia, from New York; Prussian, from Portland, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Arrived out—Steamer Victoria, from New York.

SUIT AGAINST PITTSBURGH PRINTERS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 16.—Bills of indictment against members of the Typographical Union, No. 7, of this city, will be brought before the Grand Jury, of the County Court Dec. 8 instead to-morrow. Seventy of them are presented, and all have given bail. The evidence against them is said to be such as will cause a true bill to be found against them. This is regarded by the members of Trades' Unions throughout the State as a test case.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania's New Constitution Adopted by 153,000 Majority.

The Majority in Philadelphia About 28,000.

Preliminary Vote for United States Senator in the California Legislature.

Booth Likely to Succeed for the Long Term.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—A larger number of citizens are voting to-day than was expected. The Ring have had a ticket circulated indorsed on the outside "The New Constitution," and on the inside, "For the Constitution," the word "new" being omitted. Of course, they intend to reject all these ballots.

ATTACK ON A POLLING-BOOTH.

About 9 o'clock this morning, three ruffianly-looking repeaters attempted to vote in the Tenth Ward, and their votes being rejected by the window-bookkeeper, who had the book in behalf of the new Constitution, they attacked him, and made off with the book. Strange to say, though within a few yards of the Sixth District Station-House, and though plenty of officers were at hand, no arrests were made. On the whole, the city was quiet throughout. At 1 o'clock the returns showed a majority of 3,200 for the new Constitution.

MORE RUFFIANISM—NO ARRESTS.

The wagon in the employ of the Municipal Reform Association was attacked, as it was passing Broad and Race streets, about 1:30. The wagon was covered with inscriptions "Vote for the new Constitution," and bore a gong which was sounded at intervals during the passage along the streets. The inscriptions on the covering of the wagon were demolished by a gang of roughs, and four pistol-shots were fired, one ball taking effect in the leg of one of the horses. No person was injured and no arrests made.

THE RETURNS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon I with several others repaired to the Mayor's office to hear His Honor's report on the issue. He said: "Gentlemen, you imagine you have got the correct returns, but you are mistaken. I want this vote to go out right, and will not allow any man to put me in the hole. So I will see that there is no manipulating done. Excuse me while I read mine." The Mayor's last gave the returns up to 1 o'clock a. m., 13,000, a difference from the manipulated returns of 6,500.

THE FINAL RETURNS.

His Honor's return to-night gives a majority of 20,725 in favor of the new Constitution.

REPEATING.

It is almost needless to add, was carried on to a great extent. About fourteen repeaters have been arrested. Revolvers and black-jacks were freely used towards the close of the polls.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—A very light vote was cast in this city to-day, not more than half the usual vote in the city being polled. So far as received show that twenty-one out of twenty-nine wards give 25,000 majority for the Constitution.

The following are estimates: Carbon County, 3,000 majority; Chester County, 4,000 majority; Bedford County, 1,500 majority; Monroe County, 1, 60 majority; Northumberland County, 1,000 majority; all for the Constitution. The following are, so far the only instances of opposition: Adams County, 1,220 majority against, and Lower Swatara, Dauphin County, 126 majority against.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16—11 p. m.—The estimated majority in favor of the Constitution, based on returns of less than 150,000. Out of a total vote of 82,692, Philadelphia gives 26,864 majority in favor of the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 16.—The election on the new Constitution comes off in this State to-day. A quieter or more unexciting election has not been known in this section of the country.

The vote polled in Allegheny County is very light, but strongly in favor of the new Constitution. Those interested in the present political state of affairs created some little excitement, and a trifle the ballot-boxes in several of the wards, but the result will be the same. The new Constitution means death to rings and political robbery, as well as special legislation. It means that the people rule; that gigantic corporations must not rule; that this is a free State, in which the people are able and competent to govern. The beauty of special legislation has been seen and felt here by the gigantic robberies by corrupt Commissioners of the people, one very lately developed here, and investigation is only leading deeper into municipal rottenness. Illinois taught Pennsylvania a lesson, and the instrument which has been wrought by the fundamental law of the Commonwealth to-day embraces almost verbatim the many good points of the Illinois Constitution. Where the Pennsylvania Road rules, of course the vote was against it. Pittsburgh and Allegheny City have carried by 8,000 majority, which the county will roll up to 10,000. All over this section it has carried, and advices from the eastern part of the State tend in the same direction. Not more than a two-thirds vote was polled in this city.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—The result of the election on the adoption of the new Constitution is as follows: Parlor and Bed-room Sets, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a large assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves; and the finest line of Silver-plated Ware, &c.; Carpet, Bedding, Blankets, and a general assortment of housekeeping Goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

By L. C. COHEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 617 West Lake-st.

Special Mortgage Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., we will sell, without reserve,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of every description. We sell for cash, and the highest bidder gets the persimmon.

L. C. COHEN & CO.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Republicans in caucus at Sacramento last night nominated J. McM. Shafter for Senator for the long term. Only nineteen members were present. Fifty-seven in both caucuses. The opinion prevails that Booth's election is certain.

In the Assembly for Senator for Close term, unexpired term, the first ballot stood: Hager, Democratic, 32; Cole, Republican, 18; Goodwin, 10; Haymend, 5; Swift, 6; Lewis, 1; Edgerton, 1. The Assembly adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Senate met at 1 o'clock p. m. Henry Edgerton nominated Newton Booth for the United States Senate for the long term; Shafter was nominated by Dalton. Farley was also nominated. On the first ballot the candidates received 13 votes each. The houses will vote in joint convention to-morrow.

The first ballot at noon to-day, in the Assembly, Booth received 43 votes; Farley, 37; and Shafter, 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Booth having received the nomination from the Assembly, and a majority in the Senate, his election is deemed certain. Hager thus far is ahead of all as candidate for the short term.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 16.—The Hon. George F. Wheelock, Commissioner of the State Prison the past year, will reside at Ripon after the 1st of January. Wisconsin never had a more faithful public servant than Mr. Wheeler.

NEWSPAPER SALE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—The *